

# DAILY REPORT

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U.S. TO EXPLAIN STAND ON DUMPING INVESTIGATION

OW170331 Tokyo KYODO in English 0313 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, Dec. 16 KYODO -- The U.S. Government plans to hold talks with Japan soon to explain its stand on a recent decision to initiate an investigation into alleged Japanese dumping of 256-kilobit dynamic random access memory (DRAM) chips, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said Monday. Baldrige made the statement when Japanese Ambassador to the United States Nobuo Matsunaga met with him to file a representation on the U.S. decision.

Matsunaga told Baldrige Japan bitterly regrets the U.S. Commerce Department's decision, which comes at a time when the two countries are already holding talks on alleged "unfair" trade practices by Japanese semiconductor manufacturers under Section 301 of the U.S. 1974 Trade Act.

The U.S. Commerce Department also failed to hold prior consultations with Japan before making the decision, although U.S. domestic laws oblige it to conduct such consultations, the ambassador said. Baldrige replied that the Commerce Department will explain its stand on the question at Japan-U.S. talks to be held in Washington soon.

'FINAL CONCESSIONS' ON U.S. LEATHER MAY BE MADE

OW170343 Tokyo KYODO in English 0319 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, Dec. 16 KYODO -- Japan hinted to the United States Monday that it will offer final concessions including tariff cuts on some industrial goods to make up for its continuation of restrictions affecting imports of U.S. leather products. The suggestion was made by Japanese Ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga when he met with the U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter in a bid to break the impasse involving Japanese protection of its domestic leather industry.

Yeutter told Matsunaga the U.S. will decide what retaliatory action it will take by December 20, adding that time is running out. Both sides agreed to make final efforts to avoid the initiation of trade reprisal measures by the U.S. Government.

The final recommendation to President Ronald Reagan on the matter is expected to be worked out at a December 20 meeting of the "strike force" ministerial trade conference of the Reagan administration headed by Treasury Secretary James Baker.

The Japanese side said Yeutter showed a flexible stance, calling for further efforts by the Japanese side, after Japan and the United States failed December 3 to agree in leather talks. Japan offered at that meeting to change as of April 1 its import quota system to a tariff quota system, under which higher tariffs would be imposed on imported leather goods once they exceeded a certain amount.

Under Section 301 of the 1974 U.S. Trade Act, the U.S. President can make a final decision what retaliatory actions the U.S. should take in the leather trade case.

ROK URGES RECTIFICATION OF TRADE IMBALANCE

OW161247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 16 KYODO -- South Korea urged Japan Monday to lower tariffs and expand imports to rectify the trade imbalance between the two countries at a two-day bilateral trade conference that started here Monday, Foreign Ministry officials said.

South Korean officials said the 7.4 billion dollar import expansion plan for the current fiscal year proposed by 134 major Japanese companies should include purchases from South Korea as much as possible.

Japanese officials merely explained the government's market-opening program announced in July, conference sources said.

Both countries will discuss details of South Korea's trade requests in separate meetings Tuesday. They will also discuss overall industrial and technological co-operation and how to deal with a proposed new round of multilateral trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

LDP DRAWS UP FISCAL 1986 BUDGET OUTLINE

OW170357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0333 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 17 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Tuesday drew up an outline for the fiscal 1986 budget, placing top priority on the expansion of domestic demand. The outline will be the basis for a government budget draft now being worked out by the Finance Ministry. The ministry is expected to complete the compilation of the budget plan before the end of the year.

The outline called on the government to secure an appropriate amount of public works expenditure, to promote housing construction and to improve infrastructures using private sector finances.

The planned budget draft would help promote economic growth, emphasizing reliance on domestic demand rather than exports to ease trade friction between Japan and its trading partners, the LDP said.

The outline stressed that the government must strictly adhere to a policy of fiscal rehabilitation, aimed at stopping issuing deficit-covering bonds in fiscal 1990.

General Account Expenditure, which excludes debt servicing expenses and subsidies to local governments, in fiscal 1986 should thus be smaller than in fiscal 1985, as was the case in the current year's budget.

In addition to outlays for domestic demand expansion, the outline pointed to the importance of seven other items including expenditure on defense, economic assistance to developing countries, small and medium-sized enterprises, education and development of high technology.



SOUTH HELICOPTER INFILTRATES NORTH OF DMZ

SK170500 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0438 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] The puppet South Korean clique has committed an act of military provocation by infiltrating into the air over the area of our side of the central frontline of the DMZ. At about 0850 today, a South Korean puppet army helicopter infiltrated into the air over the area of our side of the central frontline of the DMZ southeast of Pyongyang. It fled south after KPA guards fired warning shots. This is another act of military provocation committed by the puppet South Korean clique against the northern half of the republic as well as a deliberate maneuver designed to artificially create a strained situation.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ITALIAN CP DELEGATION

SK161033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song today received the delegation of the Italian Communist Party headed by Lucio Magri, member of the leadership of the party Central Committee and member of Parliament, on a visit to Korea. Present on the occasion were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and Kim Yong-sun, first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to Comrade Kim Il-song on behalf of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party.

GENERALS ATTEND YUGOSLAV ENVOY'S RECEPTION

SK130452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 13 (KCNA) -- Radosav Gjorgjevic, military attache of the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang, hosted a film reception and a cocktail party at his embassy Thursday on the 44th anniversary of the founding of the Yugoslav People's Army. Invited there were Col General Pak Chunt-kuk, Maj General Yi Hong-sun, other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang. Miodrag Bogicevic, Yugoslav ambassador to Korea, was present. The attendants appreciated a Yugoslav film. Then followed a cocktail party. The cocktail party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

COUNCIL HOLDS RECEPTION FOR USSR INDUSTRY GROUP

SK170545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang, December 17 (KCNA) -- The Administration Council gave a reception on the evening of December 16 at the People's Palace of Culture for the Soviet Light Industry delegation on a visit to our country. Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by minister of Light Industry Vladimir Klyuyev and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov. Present on the occasion were An Sung-hak, vice-premier and chairman of the Commission of Chemical and Light Industries; and officials concerned. Speeches were exchanged at the reception.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON RED CROSS TALKS IN SEOUL

SK150210 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0825 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Roundtable talk among an unidentified moderator; Choe Sang-ik and Kim Kwang-su, members of the DPRK Red Cross delegation who participated in the 10th round of the North-South Red Cross talks, and Han Yung-il, Mun Kil, and Ho Sang-chong, reporters who accompanied the delegation; names of participants provided initially, but identity of individual speakers not subsequently provided: "The North-South Red Cross Talks and the South Side's Attitude"]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] Present here are delegation members and reporters who visited Seoul to participate in the 10th round of the North-South Red Cross talks. The 10th round of the North-South Red Cross talks was held amid the great interest shown by all the people of the North and South and the people of the world. However, these talks failed to bring about any results. I think this was because of the South side's attitude. I would like you to discuss, in a much more concrete manner, the South side's attitude.

[Unidentified speaker] The people at home and abroad pinned great expectations on the 10th round of the recent North-South Red Cross talks because 14 years had passed since the talks began, because 1 year had passed since the door of dialogue was opened once again with the historic delivery of relief goods last year as momentum, and because the talks were being held for the 10th time. We delegation members expected that the talks would achieve great success. Nevertheless, the recent talks failed to bring about any results, to our regret, only resulting in the reaching of an agreement on the date for the next talks.

[Unidentified speaker] Our proposal is a rational one that most correctly conforms to matters agreed upon at the eighth round of the talks -- matters calling for reaching an agreement in a package.

[Moderator] The South side recently ignored a most rational and just proposal -- a proposal that even a child can recognize as rational and just. Viewing this, we can see that the South side was pursuing something.

[Unidentified speaker] That is right. I believe that the problem was the South side's basic position and attitude. The talks were held after an interval of 3 months -- a duration that was sufficient to make preparations for the talks. Nevertheless, the South side did not advance any new proposal. It advanced the proposal it had advanced at the ninth round of the talks, merely changing the order of the contents. It partially changed the preamble of the proposal. The South side admitted this. There was no change at all. This implies that the South side did not study matters related to the talks. Moreover, the South side avoided the discussion of the issue at the talks. Although you reporters did not witness the scene of the talks, we delegation members personally participated in the talks. Therefore, we have a thorough knowledge of the talks. At the first-day session of the talks, both sides made keynote speeches. At the second-day session of the talks, both sides discussed proposals they had advanced. The South side avoided discussion of the matter of exchange of visits. It declined to discuss this issue. Instead, it made painstaking efforts to prolong the talks. The proposals the South side advanced at the talks were matters concerning the exchange of the second home-visiting groups and follow-up action on the exchange of the first home-visiting groups -- that is, the exchange of letters by the members of the home-visiting groups. These matters can be resolved if the exchange of free visits is realized. These matters are not worthy of discussion. We need not discuss these matters because they can be automatically resolved if the matter of the exchange of free visits is resolved.

[Unidentified speaker] As for the exchange of letters by the members of the home-visiting groups, the South side reluctantly came up with this issue -- actually an infeasible issue -- in order to reject the proposal for the exchange of free visits. We learned that when our home-visiting group visited Seoul, South Korean people gave our home-visiting members false information on their addresses or even refused to offer information on the matter.

[Unidentified speaker] We exchanged talk with many people in the South. When we asked them where they lived, they only replied that they lived in Seoul. They did not say in what district and dong in Seoul they lived.

[Moderator] Is it possible to exchange letters under circumstances in which the addresses of those concerned are not confirmed?

[Unidentified speaker] It is impossible. Because of this, we asked the South side, at the recent talks, where we should send letters, since we did not know the addresses of those concerned. The South side then asked what the Red Cross is for. This implies that we should send letters to the Red Cross. This also implies not the exchange of letters among families concerned but the delivery of letters to the Red Cross.

[Moderator] From this perspective, we can see that the South side's Red Cross is resorting to trickery before the people at home and abroad in creating the impression that it is doing something in connection with the Red Cross issue.

[Unidentified speaker] That is right. While avoiding the matter of the exchange of free visits, the South side is trying to save its face by doing some other things.

[Unidentified speaker] When we alluded to the exchange of free visits, the South side continued to evade the issue.

[Unidentified speaker] Moreover, the South side made the talks retrogress. By saying that the South side made the talks retrogress, I mean that both sides agreed upon the five agenda items of the full-fledged talks at preliminary talks -- the agreement that these five agenda items should be discussed at the full-fledged talks -- and that both sides reconfirmed the agenda items at the first full-fledged talks. Nevertheless, the South side demanded at the recent talks that items 4 and 5 on the agenda be discussed at a joint committee.

[Moderator] You mean that the South side demanded that the matter of the reunion of families on the basis of their free will and other matters that should be dealt with in a humanitarian manner be discussed at the joint committee of the Red Cross.

[Unidentified speaker] That is right. This was an act of making the talks retrogress -- the act of making the talks retrogress to the stage of preliminary talks by reversing matters already agreed upon between both sides. This issue was discussed at the talks for quite a long time.

[Moderator] This is an unjust act of avoiding responsibility on the part of the senior member to the talks.

[Unidentified speaker] Viewed thusly, we doubted whether the South side assumed, at the recent talks, the attitude of alleviating the sufferings of the fellow countrymen.



If the South side sincerely had tried to alleviate the sufferings of families and relatives separated in the North and South, 10 minutes would have been sufficient to reach an agreement on the exchange of free visits and the recent talks would have been successful in making progress on other matters.

[Moderator] Is it not true that the matter of the exchange of free visits was basically agreed upon at the eighth round of the talks?

[Unidentified speaker] That is true. Nevertheless, the South side avoided this issue and used delaying tactics at the talks. We received the impression that the South side did not assume the attitude of substantially alleviating the sufferings of the fellow countrymen and that it was trying to make the humanitarian talks serve someone's aim -- to use the Red Cross talks for the South Korean authorities' maneuvers to concoct two Koreas.

[Moderator] The South side's stand became clear at the meeting site. Was not the South side's stand shown outside the meeting place in various ways?

[Unidentified speaker] The stand assumed by the South side outside the meeting site was, from the beginning, to throw cold water on the talks, to rupture these talks, and to prevent the talks from making progress. All our delegation members and reporters participated in the talks with a single intent to make the talks successful. No sooner had we arrived at the Sheraton Hotel than the South side committed provocative acts against us. When receiving our baggage after arrival, we learned that one-third of the locks on our trunks were broken. The problem was that the South side did this not secretly but deliberately, to provoke us. However, we put up with this in order to realize progress at the talks and to avoid the blurring of the atmosphere of the talks. The publications the South side gave us in the evening and the television programs we watched the same evening were completely provocative. These publications and television programs slandered our system. As is known, the South side ruptured the ninth round of the Red Cross talks by unilaterally walking out of the stadium while watching the mass gymnastic performance which we had sincerely put on stage.

Recalling this incident, we considered that the atmosphere was enough to rupture the talks. However, we participated in the 1st-day session of the talks with patience and with a single intent to reach an agreement at the talks, at any cost.

[Unidentified speaker] When we visited Myongdong in Seoul, there were many people on the street. Some foreign reporters said that the number of people was 100,000 to 200,000. These people were not mobilized there to allow them to exchange talk with our reporters. Because we were encircled by reporters, guides, and personnel from the Agency for National Security Planning, it was difficult for us to break the encirclement and to talk with the crowd. When we tried to break the encirclement and to talk with them operatives pushed us and chased the crowd. As a result, we failed to meet and talk with the crowd.

[Unidentified speaker] How the South Korean side had feared meetings between us and the South Korean people was proven by the remarks of South Korean guides. They said that 50 reporters had come from the North, and that if 100 reporters had come and carried out positive activities, Seoul would have been communized in 3 days.

[Unidentified speaker] When we view the situation comprehensively we can see that although they refer to humanitarianism and to the 10 million separated family members, they have no intention of alleviating the sufferings of these separated family members. I believe that the problem is the fact that the authorities do not want the people of the North and South to become reconciled and united with each other, and that they seek confrontation and division only while opposing our laying of a stepping-stone for reunification and the march toward reunification through contact and dialogue between the North and South.



[Unidentified speaker] How eagerly the South Korean authorities seek division has been proven by the fact that they have desperately pursued division in the international area. Foreign reporters commented as follows on our feelings of regret caused by the failure to make progress at the 10th round of the North-South Red Cross talks: It is crystal-clear that the South Korean authorities do not intend to achieve harmony and hold dialogue between the North and South, in light of the fact that South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong disgraced himself at the UN General Assembly after begging for unilateral and simultaneous entry into the United Nations. You need not worry. Thus, they consoled us.

[Unidentified speaker] I believe that the South Korean authorities' seeking of division is related to their act of joining the aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to concoct two Koreas. The Chon Tu-hwan ring has, I believe that while joining the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to concoct two Koreas, desperately opposed the country's reunification and pursued division.

[Moderator] Because the South Korean puppets have assumed such a stand and attitude, no progress was made at the recent Red Cross talks, and the preliminary contact for the North-South parliamentary talks, including the economic talks [as heard], has been delayed indefinitely.

[Unidentified speaker] That is right. Red Cross talks were held on three occasions this year. No desirable results were attained at these talks. Preliminary contacts have been held on two occasions to realize parliamentary talks. We are in the position of being unable to designate the date of the next talks with regard to preliminary contact for parliamentary talks. Economic talks have been held on five occasions. However, we have failed to reach any agreement at these talks. In this context, we believe that the maneuvers of the South Korean authorities to concoct two Koreas are totally the cause of the abortion of the talks and the failure to reach any agreement, and that, because of such a stand and attitude, no progress has been made in dialogue.

[Unidentified speaker] We received the strong impression that, by registering their names for dialogue, the South Korean authorities were trying to use this act for the strategy of securing their long-term power.

[Moderator] When we sum up what we have discussed thus far, we can see that it has become clear that the South Korean authorities have held dialogue in various ways not to provide a precondition for reunification by achieving national unity and reconciliation but to deepen division -- to lay a smoke screen for division. It is now time to close our panel discussion.

#### NODONG SINMUN ON RAISING FUNCTIONARIES' ABILITY

SK160620 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2118 GMT 13 Dec 85

[NODONG SINMUN 14 December editorial: "The Development of Reality and the Raising of the Level of Functionaries"]

[Text] What our functionaries should never neglect is the work of self-training and raising their own quality.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has noted: To implement the vast tasks facing us, it is essential that we strengthen the level of the cadres and party members by strengthening study and raise their quality decisively.

The functionaries are the commanding members who are in charge of organizing and commanding the struggle to implement the party policies and to accelerate economic construction. Their level and ability are the important factor determining whether all work will be carried out successfully or not. However well organized they may be and whatever good conditions they may be provided with, organizations cannot hope for success in their work if the guiding functionaries have limited capabilities.

Only when the functionaries are men of high level and possess ability can they carry out all works ably and creatively in accordance with the party's intentions and achieve greater success when executing the same work under the same conditions.

People are bound to work in proportion to their knowledge. If they are men of low level, they will be unable to correctly understand their failure, nor will they be able to properly carry on the work of helping subordinates. The combination of the functionaries' loyalty and ability decides everything. Our party is now carrying out, in a revolutionary manner, work aimed at effecting a new advancement in the struggle designed to strengthen the party, to reform the management of the socialist economy, and to develop the nation's science and technology. Our functionaries are the ones who have to shoulder their deserved share in this.

Today, when practical difficulties and vast tasks are arising and the party is engaged in a struggle to affect new changes in all sectors, our functionaries should decisively raise their own standard and ability.

The functionaries should, first of all, raise their political and theoretical standard. Functionaries are the propagandists, advocates, and implementors of the party policy, as well as the educators of the masses. This being the case, they should possess a higher political and theoretical standard than anyone else.

Only when the functionaries possess a high political and theoretical standard can they correctly judge everything on the basis of the party policy, and even if the party presents new political tasks they can correctly grasp them in a timely manner and find the correct methodology and proper way for their implementation. The functionaries should deeply understand our party's revolutionary ideology in such a way as to make it possible to explain and propagate to the masses the essence and core of the party policy. This is a quality that all our functionaries should possess, whatever duty they are fulfilling and at whatever sector.

The party functionaries' task of rallying the broad masses from all walks of life firmly around the party by deepening the work with people and the administrative and economic functionaries' task of making economic management science-oriented and rationalized in accordance with the party's intentions depend ultimately on how they raise their political and theoretical standard. The party functionaries should be fully aware of our party's ideology and theories, deeply enough to know their principles, and should correctly understand the political tasks presented at every period in a timely manner and keep them in mind.

The party functionaries in charge of propaganda should devote more time to studying the party policy than anyone else by being impassioned and by teaching themselves, and should quickly raise their own political and theoretical standard by attempting to write lecture notes and by mounting agitation and propaganda among the masses. The administrative and economic guiding functionaries and primary-level party functionaries should correctly memorize the policy tasks assigned to their own sectors in accordance with the period of implementation and [words indistinct].

By basing themselves on studies of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's works, party documents, and various texts, all functionaries should understand the great leader's revolutionary ideas and his teachings -- our party's ideology and theory -- deeply and extensively. In this way, the functionaries should establish a firm, chuche-oriented revolutionary world outlook and wonderfully carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned to them with high policy flair.

The functionaries should also raise the level of their technology and work capabilities. The technical and work capabilities include diversified knowledge, technology, flexible and capable organizational ability, and revolutionary capabilities. It is important for all functionaries to become well-versed in the practical work of their own sectors.

It is absolutely necessary for party functionaries to be well versed in party work and its theory and methods, for administrative and economic functionaries to be well versed in administrative and economic work, and for scientific and technological functionaries to be well versed in practical work related to sciences and technology. Guiding functionaries should be well versed in guiding various work. To be well versed in guiding various work, guiding functionaries should be well acquainted with the economic and technological work in which they are engaged.

Those functionaries with high technical and practical ability and talent do not present any problems in their work, do not rely on others in their work, and carry out their work in a smooth and proficient manner. They also carry out their work in a substantial manner. They do not run about in utter confusion in their work. Party functionaries should be erudite and should know everything. Party functionaries should also be versed in the theory of party work, including the basic demands of the work method of the leader's type, the ways to embody this work method in practical work, and the principles of party work.

Administrative and economic guiding functionaries should be well versed in such economic leverage and economic calculations as economic theory, knowledge of economic management and operation, prime cost, prices, and profits. By so doing, they can correctly grasp overall economic activities and guide them in a scientific and reasonable manner. In particular, managers and party secretaries at enterprises should more concretely establish and complete the administrative regulations and detailed rules in conformity with the specific situation of their enterprises. Thus, they should constantly improve the management work in their enterprises and effect constant upsurges in production.

Technicians and scientists should further enhance their technological level and constantly deepen their scientific research activities so that they can lift the level of sciences and technology of the country up to a new high level in the shortest period of time in conformity with the trends of developing modern technology. Functionaries should become self-educated men who constantly study by themselves. Comrades (Chong Chun-taek) and (Kim Yong-chon) who always bestowed joy and satisfaction on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song through practical success in their work were energetic self-educated men who were never proud of themselves.

All functionaries should deeply recognize that there exist no completeness in or satisfaction over their political and practical abilities and talents, and they should actively and steadily study. To enhance and improve the level of knowledge of functionaries, it is necessary for party organizations to strengthen guidance to study activities. The work experience attained by the party committee of Moranbong district has shown that only when party organizations plan and organize the work to strengthen guidance for study activities in a substantial manner can the level of knowledge and ability of functionaries be further enhanced.



Party organizations of all levels should properly plan and organize the study work of enhancing and improving the level of knowledge and ability of functionaries. Learning amid the masses of people and seething reality is an important way to enhance and improve functionaries' talents.

Guiding functionaries should learn among the masses of people and in the production sites, not at desks, and should make efforts to improve their own organizational abilities and productive guiding abilities. In particular, responsible functionaries should go down to lower echelons and constantly teach lower functionaries. They should also teach and help lower functionaries so as to let them improve their ability and talent.

By improving their political and practical ability and talents in guidance work, all functionaries should repay the party's confidence with practical success in revolution and construction.

#### NODONG SINMUN ON MECHANIZATION OF RURAL ECONOMY

SK160244 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2116 GMT 14 Dec 85

[NODONG SINMUN 15 December special article: "The Important Task of Comprehensively Mechanizing the Rural Economy"]

[Text] One of the important questions in developing our country's agriculture is to thoroughly implement the party policy of achieving the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The most important question today in developing agriculture is to accomplish the task of the thesis for industrializing agriculture by completing the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy.

The work of industrializing agriculture by achieving the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy is the basic direction of developing the socialist rural areas and is the goal of the rural technical revolution. By resorting to backward small farming tools, we cannot correctly run the large-scale socialist rural economy. Without industrializing agriculture, we cannot rapidly develop agricultural production, nor can we eliminate the backwardness of agriculture as opposed to industry.

To finally resolve the question of the socialist rural area and successfully forge ahead with the construction of socialism and communism, we should rapidly develop the rural economy in the direction of industrializing and modernizing agriculture, and, in order to achieve this end, we should thoroughly implement the party's policy of realizing the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy. Only by realizing the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy can we smoothly resolve the strained labor problem in rural areas and rapidly develop agricultural production.

Today our agricultural sector is assigned the task of achieving the goal of 15 million tons of grains in the near future. To achieve the new grain goal, we should carry out all farming work in a timely and sincere manner and should reclaim tideland and find new land areas, thus greatly increasing the area of arable land. To smoothly carry out this vast work, we should ensure great manpower strength.

To resolve the strained labor problem in rural areas and rapidly develop agricultural production, we should realize the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy without fail. If we carry out all farming work, including tilling of paddyfields and other farmlands, harvesting, and threshing, through the use of machines by realizing the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy, a farmer will carry out all farming work in a timely and quality manner while dealing with greater areas of farmland than they are dealing with now.



By realizing the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy, we can liberate agricultural workers from difficult and arduous labor and completely enact the 8-hour labor system at cooperative farms just as we do with workers and office workers.

The work of liberating agricultural workers from difficult and arduous labor is the essential requirement of the rural technical revolution and is an important problem that should be resolved in building the socialist and communist rural areas. Only by liberating agricultural workers from difficult and arduous labor can we guarantee them an independent and creative labor life and achieve equality among workers even in the domain of labor life. Only by liberating agricultural workers from difficult and arduous labor can we quickly promote their revolutionary zeal and improve their technical and cultural standards.

To liberate agricultural workers from difficult and arduous labor, we should realize the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy. As a matter of fact, the irrigation, electrification, and chemicalization of the rural economy are the important contents of the rural technical revolution, and contribute considerably to the work of liberating agricultural workers from difficult and arduous labor. However, the basic labor means of agriculture are farming machine tools, including tractors.

Only by carrying out all farming work through the use of various modern farming machine tools, including tractors, by realizing the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy can we help agricultural workers handle and take care of various modern farming machine tools, including tractors, thus joyfully carrying out farming work.

Indeed, thoroughly implementing the party policy of realizing the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy is the most urgent and important question in developing agriculture. Today, the important task in realizing the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy is, above all, to produce and supply more modern farming machine tools, including tractors and portable threshing machines, to rural areas.

The comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy is the process of replacing backward small farming tools with modern farming machinery. The size of farming machinery in rural areas and the level of the modernization of these machines are important factors determining the level of the mechanization of the rural economy. As a matter of fact, in the initial stage of the mechanization of the rural economy, our party encouraged the use of small and medium-sized farming tools, including medium-sized farming tools with modern farming machinery. Under the circumstances at that time -- before the realization of the mechanization of the country -- this step was a just policy that made it possible to positively accelerate the mechanization of the rural economy.

Today our country is provided with all conditions for limitlessly producing various modern farming machine tools, including tractors. Therefore, we should rapidly develop the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy to a high level to meet the requirements of the industrialization and modernization of agriculture by continuously and vigorously waging, under any circumstances whatsoever, the struggle to supply more of various types of modern farming machinery, including tractors and portable threshing machines, to rural areas.

Tractors are the most important means of labor for the rural economy and the standard for evaluating the level of the mechanization of agriculture. Only by producing and supplying more tractors can we further mechanize various farming tasks. We should produce and supply more portable rice threshing machines.

If we help agricultural workers thresh rice in paddyfields by producing and supplying more portable rice threshing machines, we can prevent the waste of large quantities of grains and transfer tractors used in transporting rice bundles to tilling paddyfields and other farmlands, thus completing tilling in the fall.

To produce and supply greater quantities of modern farming machine tools, including tractors and portable threshing machines, to rural areas, we should supply abundant materials, including steel, to the farming machine tools production sector in a timely manner. Instead of launching this or that work, the farming machine tools production sector should concentrate on preferentially manufacturing farming machine tools urgently needed in comprehensively mechanizing the rural economy, such as tractors, portable rice threshing machines, rice harvesting machines, rice seedling plucking machines, and rice seedling transplanting machines. To realize the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy, we should increase the rate of operation of farming machine tools, including tractors, and should fully and effectively use these farming machine tools. To increase the rate of operation of farming machine tools, including tractors, we should supply important spare parts, including oil and tires, in a timely manner. The rate of operation of farming machine tools and work efficiency are greatly influenced by the technical level of farming machine tools. Therefore, we should always normally guarantee the technical level of all farming machine tools by repairing farming machine tools, including tractors, in a timely and quality manner.

Farm machinery work shops are the bases of the rural technical revolution. They must even more properly organize repair and test facilities such as spare part reclamation facilities, thus carrying out the farm machinery repair work more qualitatively. At the same time, they must conduct the technical management over farm machinery efficiently.

Land readjustment should also be carried out vigorously. Farm work is mainly conducted on cultivated fields, and the size and configuration of paddy and dry fields are important conditions affecting the efficiency and quality of the mechanization work. All paddy and dry fields should be readjusted in accordance with the standards. By so doing, it should be possible for tractors and other farm machinery to do more farm work in a better fashion. At the same time, vigorous land readjustment is important also for the task of changing the appearances of the rural areas.

Functionaries must possess correct views concerning the rural economy. This is important in successfully solving the problems arising in the task of seeking the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy. Success in our work depends largely on the views and attitude of the functionaries. The functionaries must possess correct views concerning the rural economy and give guidance over the rural economy responsibly, in a manner worthy of masters. In particular, investment in the rural economy should be decisively increased. Of course, agricultural products are produced through natural processes. However, this does not mean that agricultural products are the products of nature only. Agricultural products are the fruits of man's creative labor, and the quantity of agricultural production depends on the investment in the rural economy. Therefore, the functionaries must direct interest to increasing the investment in the rural economy, from the stage of setting plans. Only then can seasonal farm work be mechanized and agricultural production be guaranteed properly.

Vigorously carrying out the popular technical innovation movement for the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy is important for the completion of the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy. Mechanization is technical innovation work to replace backward use of manual methods with modern machine technology.

Moreover, the mechanization of the rural economy is the mechanization of farm work conducted in the different conditions of the cultivated fields. Therefore, this task can be successfully accomplished only when the popular technical innovation movement is vigorously carried out. Functionaries must value the achievements which working people have won in technical innovation, no matter how trivial they may be. They must offer substantial help so that the achievements will bear fruit.

Strengthening the creative cooperation between technicians and working people is important in carrying out the popular technical innovation movement vigorously. While technicians possess profound knowledge of the scientific and technical principles, working people know reality and have profound experiences gained in practice. Therefore, if the creative cooperation between technicians and working people is strengthened, the various technical problems arising in the work of the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy can be solved successfully. The work of universalizing the achievements in the popular technical innovation movement should also be conducted efficiently. Only then can the achievements in the technical innovation movement bear substantial fruit, and can more people participate in the technical innovation movement. All functionaries and working people must brilliantly fulfill the party's call for an early completion of the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy, for a complete industrialization of agriculture, and for developing the agriculture of our country to a new, high stage.

#### MINERAL MINING PRODUCTION CAPACITY EXPAND

SK161011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Pyongyang December 16 (KCNA) -- Mines are reconstructed on an expansion basis in different areas with large mineral deposits and favourable excavating conditions in Korea. The construction of scraped earth conveyers Nos. 4 and 5, crushing grounds Nos. 2 and 3, large-scale pumping station, concentrator ground and other objects is progressing apace at the Musan mining complex, a leading iron ore production base of the nation. In a month or so the builders of pit No. 4 finished tunnelling of 650 metres and concrete tamping of over 270 cubic metres in the building of crushing ground No. 2 and those of a sheet metal processing shop assembled an iron structure of over 70 tons. They introduced a new building method to increase the tempo of the general project more than 1.2 times compared with that envisaged in the plan.

Two big ore dropping chutes and a large-scale shaft pit are under construction at the Komdok general mining enterprise which will play a big part in attaining the 1.5 million ton target in non-ferrous metal production. A vigorous drive has been waged to build big cutting faces in different areas of depth and upper stratum, with the result that several cutting faces have already been built. Komdok area has inexhaustible deposits of high-grade lead and zinc. The mineral production capacity of the komdok general mining enterprise with a dressing capacity of 15 million tons has grown more than 170 times as against 1944, the year before the liberation of the country.

A big sorting yard and over ten cutting faces respectively with a capacity of more than 100,000 tons have been built at the Yongyang mine with a large deposit of good-quality magnesite. A project for increasing the production capacity is going on at full steam at the mines under the Hyesan District mining complex. The August mine has built a 1,700 metre-long transport tunnel, 270 metre shaft pit, ore dropping chute, etc. to perfect the pit skeleton structure and increase the transport capacity by far.



NKDP MEETS, DECIDES TO BOYCOTT ASSEMBLY

SK170122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Dec 85 p 4

[Text] The [NKDP] decision to boycott the remaining three-day regular House session was easily reached in a meeting at the National Assembly building, which was attended by about 30 senior members of the main opposition party. It was endorsed by a caucus that followed the floor strategy meeting.

In the meetings, members of the Kim Tae-chung faction maintained that the NDP should attend the House session "in order to engage in struggles" in protest of the DJP's solo passage of the 1986 budget bill and some tax bills on Dec. 2. Yang Sun-chik, a vice president of the NDP acting as the mouthpiece of the Kim Tae-chung faction, said, "It is not a proper attitude for an opposition party to stay outside the parliament, seeing the DJP operate the House alone." He was the only person who called for the NDP's attendance in the House.

Followers of Kim Yong-sam, however, argued that the party has to boycott the Assembly, saying that to stage sit-ins in the House is not wise. They asserted that if the NDP tries to deter the DJP from dealing with bills concerning people's livelihood, it would only invite criticism from the people. They were Reps Chong Sang-ku, Kim Hyon-kyu, So Sok-chae, and Hwang Nak-chu.

In the meantime, nonmainstreamers who do not belong to the factions of the two Kims, severely attacked the party leadership, arguing that the NDP leaders only put their minds on whether or not to attend the House rather than the people's economic difficulties. But they agreed on boycotting the House. The opinion of the supporters of Kim Yong-sam prevailed at the meeting but no one brought up the "out-of-parliament" struggle for campaign across the nation.

DJP, KNP RESUME ASSEMBLY SESSION WITHOUT NKDP

SK170127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Dec 85 p 1

[Excerpt] The ruling Democratic Justice Party and the minor opposition Korea National Party [KNP] resumed the regular National Assembly session yesterday to act on 19 urgent bills related directly to the people's livelihood. The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] boycotted the session in protest against the collapse of inter-party negotiation over the proposed formation of a Constitution committee.

Relations between rival parties are expected to become worse, because the NKDP plans to launch extra-Assembly struggles for constitutional revision while the DJP intends to forestall it. The current 90-day regular session, which ends tomorrow, has stalled since the ruling party passed the budget and tax bills in the absence of opposition lawmakers Dec 2. The Assembly convened four of its 13 standing committees yesterday afternoon to deliberate and approve some 11 bills and motions. The four were Finance, Education-Information, Legislative-Judiciary and Home Affairs committees. The Assembly will convene Trade-Industry and Legislative-Judiciary committees today to deliberate and approve the remaining seven bills and motions.

A total of 107 bills and motions are awaiting Assembly action and the ruling party plans to seek action on 33 bills and motions during the present session. The minor opposition KNP, on the other hand, wants to dispose on only 15 bills and motions. The floor leaders of the DJP and KNP met and agreed to settle 19 bills.



Only the Home Affairs Committee convened at 2 p.m. as scheduled and passed the proposed amendments to the Special Law Governing the Administration of the Seoul City Government. Earlier in the day, the three major parties held separate meetings to discuss possible options for the resumption of the Assembly session. The ruling party decided to settle 33 bills and motions during the session. To this end, it decided to hold committee sessions yesterday and a plenary Assembly session today. In a caucus of its lawmakers, the government party also disclosed its plan to seek the revision of the regulations of the Assembly Secretariat to prevent the perpetuation of violence in the Assembly building. The meeting adopted a resolution urging the main opposition party to participate in deliberations bills and agenda items that affect the people's livelihood. The resolution said that the ruling party will continue negotiation over the settlement of outstanding political issues, including the formation of a Constitution committee. The majority party added that any further delay in disposing of urgent bills would inconvenience the people's livelihood and the execution of national policy programs.

#### PROSECUTOR INDICTS 81 FOR DJP CENTER SIT-IN

SK170833 Seoul YONHAP in English 0805 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 17 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The Seoul Prosecutor's office Tuesday indicted 81 students in connection with the anti-government demonstration last month at the ruling Democratic Justice Party's training center here. Chief Prosecutor Chong Ku-yong said that the 81 are among the 193 students from 14 universities here who seized and staged an anti-government sit-in at the main building of the Central Political Training Institute on Nov. 18.

Prosecutors decided not to prosecute the remaining 112 "simple participants" who repented of their wrongdoings and pledged in writing to devote themselves to scholastic pursuits. They will be set free on Wednesday. Chon said that charges against the 81 indicted students included arson, property damage, injury and obstruction of justice. He characterized the students' activities as a "premeditated crime patterned after the tactics of urban guerrillas" and said that they mobilized many students through deceit and coercion.

The search will continue, Chong said, for O Su-chin, chairman of the National Federation of Student Councils, a dissident campus organization, and five other students who apparently masterminded the sit-in. Chong said that the ultimate intention of the radical students was to negate and to topple the free democratic system and that violence should be dealt with sternly, to preserve free democracy and national survival.

#### MORE TRADE TALKS WITH U.S. 'LIKELY' IN JANUARY

SK170115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Korea and the United States are likely to hold their second round of trade talks on insurance and intellectual property rights late next month in Washington, a government source said yesterday. In their first round of trade talks, held here last week, Korean and U.S. officials failed to narrow their differences over when and how Korea should liberalize its insurance market and protect foreign intellectual property rights, including copyrights and chemical substance patents. The bilateral trade disputes stemmed from the invocation last October by the Reagan administration of section 301 of the U.S. Trade and Tariff Act which enables the United States to investigate alleged unfair trade practices by Korea against the United States. The next talks will probably be held in Washington after U.S. President Ronald Reagan takes action on the controversial Thurmond bill on Jan. 17, the source said. Reagan is expected to veto the bill, which would reduce U.S. textile imports from East Asia by about 30 percent.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PUBLISHES WHITE BOOK, PART II

BK130342 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0451 GMT 6 Dec 85

["Undeclared War (Part II)" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Dec (SPK) -- The "Coalition" Soap Bubble

Having imposed on the UN General Assembly in September 1979 a debate on the "situation in Cambodia" and orchestrated a noisy anti-PRK and anti-Vietnamese campaign, China, the United States, and the ASEAN countries succeeded in mustering a majority of votes to confirm the mandate of "Democratic Kampuchea's representative" at the United Nations. But gradually, this majority broke down. Many delegations refused to vote for a "government" responsible for the deaths of millions of its own citizens and, moreover, kicked out of its own country. India, for example, has since 1979 proposed that the Cambodian seat at the United Nations be left vacant. The same year, a similar resolution concerning Cambodia's representation in international organizations was adopted by the sixth conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries held in Havana.

Meanwhile, positive changes which took place in the PRK (stabilization of the internal political situation, initial successes in economic restoration, and adherence to a policy of peace) increasingly convinced world public opinion that the liberation of Cambodia from the Pol Pot dictatorship had saved the whole of the Cambodian people. The international prestige of the PRK rose as the republic was for instance recognized by many UN member states. Under these conditions, the discredited Pol Pot regime was not the only one to be more and more vigorously criticized, but also the forces that continued to support it.

The prospect of international isolation threatening the Pol Pot adherents worried China, the United States, and the ASEAN countries which made use of the results of the UN vote on the "Cambodian question" to give a legal semblance to their subversive activities against the PRK. They tried to find how to save Pol Pot. After consultations, the enemies of the PRK decided on the formation of an alliance among the three Khmer emigre groups, an alliance presented to the world community as a "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," conducting its activities within the framework of Pol Pot's Democratic Kampuchea and "fighting to liberate the country from foreign occupation." By creating the "coalition" of the Khmer emigre groups, the organizers of the undeclared war against the PRK expected also to strengthen the potential of the "resistance forces," rekindle interest in the "Cambodian problem," and make it easy for Pol Pot to dip into Western aid.

However, to assemble the forces of Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk within a "patriotic movement" is no child's play -- and not only because of the quarrels and the corruption rampant in the camp of the Khmer emigres, and the personal ambitions of their leaders. (as written in Bangkok by a correspondent of the Italian newspaper LA REPUBBLICA: "Those who must make up the coalition feel mutual distrust for one another and all of them have a past full of treason and murder.") The realization of this design was also complicated by the divergence of objectives of those powers who supported the Khmer reactionaries and by the incompatibility between their expansionist ambitions in Southeast Asia and the true interests of the countries of the region.

For example, the first to advocate the formation of the "Unitedfront," China, voiced from the beginning of the diplomatic bargaining with the United States its support for the idea of maintaining a military-political organization of the "Khmer Rouge" and maintaining their dominant position in the coalition. China needed this position particularly in order to cover the criminal Pol Pot bands that she intended to bring back to power in Phnom Penh.

Washington and the ASEAN countries, aware that the Pol Pot followers were the only real force in the anti-PRK "resistance movement," hoped to make use of their military power for an escalation of the subversion against the PRK while trying to weaken the "Khmer Rouge" dependence on Beijing and their administrative and repressive structure, which would later on facilitate a reorientation of the Pol Pot bands in favor of the West.

This was anticipated -- let us stress that in doing this they ran into really insurmountable opposition. Hong Kong's influential weekly, THE FAR-EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW announced in spring 1982 the failure of Malaysia's attempt to pressure the untamable "Khmer Rouge," by threatening to pull back its support for them at the United Nations. This declaration triggered discontent among some ASEAN circles. The weekly quoted, to confirm this report, the remarks of a Malaysian personality who said that ASEAN could not deny Khieu Samphan of its support at the United Nations, given the fact that the cornerstone of the whole ASEAN strategy is to bring pressure to bear on Vietnam, and the Pol Pot followers are very well aware of that.

Nevertheless, an urgent need to form an alliance of the Khmer anti-government forces forced their patrons to turn a deaf ear to these differences and to keep themselves really busy convincing Sihanouk and Son Sann. At that time, the chieftains of the "non-communist factions" of the Khmer counterrevolutionaries still refused to ally themselves with the "Khmer Rouge."

On 20 July 1982, New York Radio WBA-1 broadcast the text of an article by Australian journalist Wilfred Burchett, a prominent specialist on Indochina (who passed away not long ago), who knew Norodom Sihanouk very well.

Here is what he wrote:

"Concerning Sihanouk's hesitations and veerings on the painful road that led him to this humiliation (Burchett envisaged Sihanouk's acceptance of a coalition with Pol Pot and Son Sann), can be illustrated with some excerpts from an hour-long telephone interview I had with him on 9 January 1980. Sihanouk told me he had just been invited to come to Singapore without delay. "I cannot refuse, he said, for Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew is an old friend, I thus answered that I would come, but only in 1981. That would allow me to avoid a trap. I am perfectly aware of what is going on. China and the ASEAN countries try to find a solution to the Cambodian problem by setting up through subtle maneuvers a triple alliance between Khieu Samphan, Son Sann, and myself. I don't want to get involved in that, Sihanouk went on. All of that is in fact a part of a U.S.-Chinese plot aimed at continuing support for Pol Pot and the "Khmer Rouge." To confirm it, Sihanouk said that 2 months earlier, right on the eve of leaving Beijing -- where he stayed as a big shot (in a glass case, of course) -- for Paris, he received a visit from Leonard Woodcock, U.S. ambassador to China, who exhorted him to "consent to an accord with Pol Pot."

"Only the "Khmer Rouge" are strong enough to oppose the Vietnamese," Woodcock declared. "They thus expected me to parley with the assassins of my compatriots, of my own children and grand children... Sihanouk cried out. They hoped to put before me a fait accompli if I came to Singapore. I would have been greeted by Khieu Samphan and Son Sann. They wanted my signature at all costs. But I will not go."



In fact, Sihanouk did not go to Singapore. But he was not sincere either in his interview with Wilfred Burchett, for 18 months later, this same man who pretended he did not want to take part in the Sino-U.S. collusion and eluded an alliance with the assassins of his compatriots, cynically answered DER SPIEGEL when asked why he was now joining the coalition: "The Chinese want it. They insist on the founding of a united front... that is why I join this front and will not be in its way" (DER SPIEGEL, 9 June 1981).

Concurrently, the organizers of the coalition also put pressure on Son Sann. Being more accommodating about contact with the "Khmer Rouge," Son Sann announced in August 1980 his support for the formulation of the west's "global active strategy" in the struggle against the PRK and Vietnam, strategy which particularly involves military cooperation with Pol Pot. For some time, wanting to recapture the political initiative from Sihanouk, Son Sann put forth his plan to set up a "provisional government" of the Khmer emigres.

The Pol Pot followers continued to make overtures to Sihanouk. In March 1981, Sihanouk had an interview with Khieu Samphan, which, according to the nominal leader of the "Khmer Rouge," was "constructive." Khieu Samphan stated soon after that Pol Pot's relations with Son Sann "are developing in the right way" (RENMIN RIBAO, 13 March 1981). It was thereafter announced that an agreement of principle was concluded on the creation of a "united front" of the three factions of the Khmer emigre groups. Finally, in September 1981, Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan met in Singapore to set up a "tripartite committee" in order to form a "coalition government."

But it was only in June 1982 that this "trinity" could meet around a table (this time in Kuala Lumpur) and agree on the funding of a tripartite "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." In this 9-month lapse, a fierce behind-the-scenes struggle was racking the camp of Khmer reactionaries. Son Sann, pro-West, for example asked his patrons to "arm him with a good stick before he goes into the tiger cage," that is, to provide the Son Sann "front" with additional Western aid, especially weapons.

Striving to overcome the centrifugal tendencies threatening the alliance, the Polpotists initiated a new "lifting," announcing in December 1981 the dissolution of the "Communist Party of Kampuchea." This maneuver undertaken on the advice of Beijing was called up to do away with the ideological barriers dividing the future allies and to increase the "mutual understanding" between the three factions of Khmer emigres.

Moreover, the foreign protectors of these emigre groups did not agree either on the creation of a coalition. The FAR-EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW for instance wrote in March 1982 that prior to the Kuala Lumpur meeting, Bangkok had attempted to convene the leaders of the emigre groups in Beijing, an attempt which aborted to the satisfaction of other ASEAN countries. Thailand's partners in the association were afraid, not without reason, that Beijing might try to impose its will on the representatives of the Son Sann group. But even if the groups were united within the framework of the plan conceived by ASEAN, the weekly revealed, their "made-in-China" alliance would have been unacceptable for ASEAN.

Promoters of the Coalition Government have used compromises reached in Kuala Lumpur to launch a vast propaganda campaign against the PRK. The puppet manipulators boasted about the new leadership of "Democratic Kampuchea": "President" Norodom Sihanouk, "Prime Minister" Son Sann, and "Vice President" Khieu Samphan affirmed that the setting up of a "united front" of antirevolutionary groups was an important contribution to settling the "Cambodian issue."

There is no need to show here that the Cambodian people reacted quite differently to this hostile activity against the PRK.



Besides, the organizers of this dirty provocation against the PRK were not interested in the Cambodian people's view anyway. Let us note however that apart from countries friendly to the PRK, a good number of public and political personalities, lucid statesmen the world over, and many public opinion circles also saw in the creation of this alliance of Cambodian counterrevolutionaries an act of gross interference in the PRK's internal affairs and an attempt to worsen the situation in Southeast Asia. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said in June 1982 that the setting up of the coalition will complicate a political solution of the "Cambodian issue" and will assist China's armed interference through the "Khmer Rouge" in Cambodia's affairs. Willibald Pahr, head of Austrian diplomacy, said in July 1982 that he did not think the coalition government would exist for long or that the ASEAN countries could discard Pol Pot. Since its birth, the "coalition" was rife with sharp internal contradictions. These differences were particularly sharp between partisans of China on the one hand and those of the United States and ASEAN on the other.

Despite attempts by ASEAN to minimize the influence of the "Khmer Rouge", Beijing firmly defended the latter's position. It insists that in the text of the agreement forming a "coalition government" a clause should be included giving the Polpotists the right to quit this government if it proves to be "ineffective", meaning if it no longer works. Through this, their regime continues to be called "Democratic Kampuchea" and would be the only legal and legitimate representative of Cambodia in the international arena.

The Polpotists thus dominate in the coalition because China was the main backer providing weapons, ammunition, and other forms of assistance to Cambodian "resistance forces", not only to the Polpotists but also to the other two factions of exiled Cambodians. All this allows Beijing to dictate its conditions to the coalition.

In November 1984, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW revealed that during their meeting in July, ASEAN foreign ministers recommended the elimination from the Pol Pot faction in the "Coalition" the most hideous figures of the "Khmer Rouge", Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Ta Mok, and many others. But China soon vetoed this by making it known that its support for the "CGDK" depended entirely on preserving the status quo of this alliance. According to this weekly, Deng Xiaoping said about this ASEAN proposal: "No one should attempt to divide and destroy Democratic Kampuchea. I do not understand why some people want to eliminate Pol Pot." Beijing's refusal to make any concession to ASEAN, continues the magazine, laid bare the fundamental differences between the two parties. After this, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines declared that they no longer consider the "Cambodian issue" relevant to relations "between ASEAN and Vietnam."

Vietnam's NHAN DAN was thus right in comparing, since summer 1983, the "coalition" to a cart with three horses with the Polpotists as lead horse and with the reins in Beijing's hands. And this idea has been expressed many times by the world press. The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, in July 1982, wrote that "the tripartite alliance has become devoted to the 'Khmer Rouge.'" The ASIAN SURVEY also picked this up in its analysis of the "Cambodian issue" in early 1984 saying that the "coalition benefitted the Khmer Rouge." "The Thais affirm that, when the time comes, they will discard Pol Pot. It is possible that they will try to do this but the question is to know whether China would allow them", wrote the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of Australia in October 1984.

ASEAN receives absolutely no support from Washington in its argument with China. And this is not by chance. The main objective of Washington was not the search for a solution to the "Cambodian issue", which has caused anxiety in ASEAN capitals, but rather the increase of tension in Southeast Asia. This is why Washington agreed tacitly with Beijing to thwart any attempt by ASEAN members to enter into a dialogue with the Indochinese countries.

On the contrary, deterioration of the situation in the region will be used by the United States to make ASEAN, and first of all Thailand, play a part in achieving U.S. political and military plans which we will talk about later on.

The creation of the "coalition" also did not resolve the problem of unity among the exiled Cambodians. A sharp rivalry continues to oppose the three factions for the control of refugee camps and foreign aid. And each of these factions does not try to hide its intention of eliminating its rivals.

"Brothers and sisters," appeals a leaflet recently distributed by the Polpotists, "eliminate your enemies by every means. Do not join any resistance forces except ours. Otherwise, do not expect pity."

It is now the Son Sann adherents' turn to spread the following declaration among the Cambodian refugees: "Venerated brothers, in order to liberate our nation from the Pol Pot yoke, so that Pol Pot's regime will not return, you must join forces with the national front led by his excellency Son Sann."

The hostility between the various groups of the coalition frequently degenerated into violent armed clashes. As reported by AFP in Bangkok in September 1984, Norodom Sihanouk announced his intention to resign from the post of "president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" (he has already threatened to do so God knows how many times) because of the "Khmer Rouge" attacks against his followers (that is, the units of Moulinaka).

Before that, AFP continued, the representatives of the two noncommunist Cambodian groups (those of Son Sann and Sihanouk) gave accounts of the periodical attacks that they had to suffer from the "Khmer Rouge" during the previous 18 months.

It is expected that the question of "Khmer Rouge" attacks against the troops of their partners in the coalition, AFP noted, would be settled this month (September 1984) at a meeting of the foreign ministers of ASEAN countries in New York, where the 39th session of the UN General Assembly was opening. According to available reports, the ministers of ASEAN countries intended to jointly call on China to restrain the Polpotists. China, AFP stressed, was the only channel through which it is possible to put effective pressure on the "Khmer Rouge."

But all attempts to reconcile the rival bands of Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk have so far been futile. Sihanouk continues to threaten to resign from his post of "president of Democratic Kampuchea." NEWSWEEK in its 14 January 1984 issue reports the following remarks by a Western diplomat stationed in Bangkok when he commended on the results of the "pacifying" mission of the coalition leaders:

"When we talk about improving contacts between the coalition members, we have in mind getting the units of various groups to no longer systematically shoot at each other when they meet."

The permanent crisis experienced by the "coalition" since its birth shows that it is not going to survive. It cannot be revived either by the pompous ceremonies presenting to the "president of Democratic Kampuchea" the credentials of foreign ambassadors (China, Egypt, Pakistan, Mauritania, and several other countries), or by the steps taken by its chieftains in many Western capitals to get aid, or, finally, by the military, political, and material support provided by its instigators. This phantom state without territory nor population has not, and cannot have, any future. The future belongs only to the Cambodian people who are building a new life in the PRK.

It is not easy to define in one word a contradictory phenomenon such as the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." The correspondent of a French newspaper had, we think, this very close comparison: The coalition is a soap bubble which, when it is being blown, sparkles in all colors, but which sooner or later will inevitably burst.

#### Where the Enemies Come From

While calling on the refugees to join ranks, the Pol Pot adherents boast that they have only victories to their credit (this is affirmed by a leaflet of the "Khmer Rouge" distributed in the refugee camps in Thai territory). What "victories" do these bandits win? Against whom and how do they fight? To answer these questions, we must first go to the western border of the PRK, in Battambang Province. Two Soviet journalists, E. Fadeyev (PRAVDA) and B. Vonogradov (IZVESTIYA) went there recently.

"...Here is the Cambodian-Thai border zone. We are in a unit of the People's Revolutionary Army of the Republic. Battalion Commander Khieng calmly and in detail described for us the daily life, austere and eventful, in this sector...

"The attempts of the Cambodian reactionaries to penetrate the PRK under the cover of Thai artillery fire have again been frustrated, he said. In this sector, we have annihilated more than 270 bandits and seized a large quantity of arms, equipment, and documents" (PRAVDA, 3 March 1985).

"The Sisophon valley forms a large enclave in the Phnum Malai mountains, looming to the west. The slopes of the Cardamon chain (Phnum Kravanh) border it to the south. Dark summits, of low altitude, stand out like sawteeth against the horizon where stretches the border between Cambodia and Thailand. It is here that the Pol Pot bands, kicked out of the country, and other military units of Cambodian reaction are entrenched.

"From there, a permanent military menace hangs heavily on peaceful Cambodia. Resorting to their perfidious tactics, usually at night, the bandits seek to infiltrate Cambodian territory in order to burn down and plunder villages and kill peasants. These border areas have not had any rest since January 1979."

The author of these lines visited these places with the other journalist and saw with his own eyes vestiges of Polpotist raids and villages damaged by artillery barrages. He heard testimonies by wounded inhabitants and tales of the soldiers in remote outposts.

"We have closely studied their habits," said Captain Mon Nien, who accompanied us into the western communes of Battambang Province that we are visiting... They are assisted by the Thai Army, which covers their nocturnal raids with artillery fire and uses aircraft for diversionary maneuvers. But in most cases, we already know where the attack comes from and we appropriately intercept the bandits." (IZVESTIYA, 2 June 1985)

Since the beginning of its existence, while overcoming the economic ruins, restoring the educational and public health systems, and reviving the national culture, the PRK was compelled to give priority to the defense of its borders and to fight against the subversive and terrorist acts of the bandits infiltrating into its territory. The armed provocations at the border have not stopped for a single day, as clearly shown by the following table:



## Violations of the PRK's territorial integrity by Thailand (1980-30 September 1985)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Jan-30	Sep 85
1. airspace violations	1,646	567	249	306	1,806		797
2. land borders violations	1,764	6,690	2,374	3,885	2,951		778
3. sea borders violations	65	1,574	2,974	8,460	6,768		3,906

(Compiled according to the figures provided by SPK, the national news agency of the PRK)

It is fitting to note in this connection that the Thai leaders could not always deny Thailand's acts of violation against the land, air, and sea borders of the PRK. For example, on 31 March 1984 Athit Kamlang-ek, commander-in-chief of the Thai Armed Forces, was compelled to admit that that day a Thai A-37 aircraft made two bombing attacks on an ammunition depot of the Pol Pot adherents located in Cambodian territory — a depot just captured by the units of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA).

Commandos charged with subversive and terrorist acts sometimes intrude into Cambodian territory under the cover of provocative assistance from Thai military circles. More frequently, this involves the men of Pol Pot, and more rarely, the bandits of the two other factions of the "coalition." Generally, these are small groups of killers receiving a special training in Thailand and in several other countries. A secret circular given for reading to the chiefs of the commandos before they are sent into Cambodian territory allows us to see their fixed objectives. Here are some excerpts of this obscure document pretentiously entitled: "Instruction for the Staff of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army in View of Eliminating the Organs of Power in the Communes":

"It is advisable to actively annihilate the organs of power in the villages and communes. This means annihilating the military, political, economic, and cultural power of the Vietnamese and the control in the field of public education. ...The means -- our secret forces in the province. It is advisable to form groups of two, three, or four armed men. ...During attacks against the centers of communes, it is advisable to destroy all installations of political, cultural, economic, and military power. ...In the liberated commune or village, it is imperative to proclaim...the victory of the power of Democratic Kampuchea and select a secret (clandestine) group."

This "document," signed on 20 April 1984 by the "General Staff of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army," even foresaw the time allowed for the seizure of power in the country: "...It is imperative that the power of the Vietnamese be overturned in each province by the end of 1984 and that the new power be established in 30 to 40 percent of the communes throughout the country."

From their fall in January 1979 to the beginning of 1984, the Polpotists tried above all to infiltrate their elements within the civilian population and in local administrations so that at the right moment the latter will come to their assistance. This maneuver has not been fruitful.

The "double face" elements, realizing their mistakes, spontaneously reported themselves to the local powers; others were denounced by the local population, who did not forget their crimes.

As we can see, the Khmer counterrevolutionaries once again were seriously mistaken. By summer 1985, their bands not only had failed to "set up power" in most of the districts of the country, but, as we noted above, had also lost, at the end of the offensive by the PRK and the Vietnamese volunteers, their last positions entrenched in Cambodian territory.

The failure of the plans to organize a "people's war against foreign occupiers" and the disintegration of the so-called "National Liberation Movement" of the Cambodian counter-revolution are clearly reflected in the progressive evolution of its combat tactics against the PRK. If, at the beginning, the bandits (mainly Polpotists) attacked mostly the Vietnamese volunteers and PRK soldiers, they later on avoided confrontation with the armed adversary, concentrating instead on terrorizing the civilian population. The bands of counterrevolutionaries that succeed in infiltrating Cambodian territory confiscate foodstuffs and bring the youths to Thailand. As admitted by many defectors from enemy camps, these acts have nothing in common with the struggle for "the liberation of the fatherland" and stir up the hatred of the population.

Some actions against the civilian population conducted by the bandits, transformed into savage animals, could be recognized by the cruelty comparable perhaps only to that of the torturers from the Pol Pot prisons in 1975-78. At the end of May, for instance, a Pol Pot unit stopped on an isolated stretch a train coming from Phnom Penh to Kompong Som port and pitilessly executed its passengers, including women, children, and the old. In a dispatch from Phnom Penh, a correspondent of the London SUNDAY TIMES reported on this attack as follows: "These Khmer Rouge in Cambodia massacred between 150 and 200 civilian passengers of a train, showing that the former leaders of this war-torn country remain 'savage killers.'"

What did these Polpotist monsters want to prove with their crime? Their strength? Their capacity to inspire fear? Maybe, but the Cambodian people, who knew the nightmare of Polpotism, will never accept the restoration of the former regime in their country. These crimes were rather desperate acts of the monsters driven into an impasse, sensing their inevitable [word indistinct]. Becoming savages, [words indistinct] they saw before them only one enemy -- their own people, the people who no longer want them. "The small Polpotist commandos sneaking into Cambodia, pointed out the U.S. BULLETIN INDOCHINA issues published by the Center for Research on International Politics in Washington, are afraid not only of the government forces, but also of the population."

Supported by the largest strata of the population, the PRK Government successfully defends the security of the young republic. The combat capacity of the KPRA is increasing with every passing day; self-defense forces subordinated to the local communes have been created everywhere and an important propaganda and explication work has been conducted among the rural inhabitants. All that constitutes a firm obstacle in the way of those who want to undermine the PRK from within and to deprive it of popular support. Moreover, the crimes of the gangs of Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk (destruction of bridges and railroads, looting on jungle and mountainous trails, and so on) will rally the Cambodian people more and more closely around the KUFNCD and the KPRP.

According to testimonies of many foreigners who visited Cambodia lately, the situation in the country has been completely stabilized. Since spring 1985, the border has been protected everywhere against the penetration of the subversive groups of the Cambodian emigres. The bands introduced previously into the PRK are henceforth totally isolated both from their command posts and from the local population.

All of this has led the advocates of the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" to entirely fabricate "successful military operations" in the PRK. Thus, the Pol Pot adherents boasted in January 1985 to diplomats and journalists [words indistinct]. On 15 February, representatives of [word indistinct] went to the province, and on their return, declared to the press that the situation was calm there. On another occasion, when the Pol Pot adherents noisily claimed about a "new military victory" in Siem Reap, there were many tourists who did not see any traces of an attack by "Khmer Rouge" at all.

It is easy to understand the reason that prompted the Polpotists to avail themselves of imaginary successes to convince their foreign bosses of the effectiveness of the aid that they are giving Cambodian reaction and to prove to the world the efficiency of the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." For without external aid, the windbag coalition will burst and we will see the disintegration of this bunch of outlaws who are ready to pay with the blood of their compatriots for the generous gifts of their U.S. and Chinese bosses.

### PART III

BK131202 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 7 Dec 85

["Undeclared War" (Part III) -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 7 December -- Money and Weapons for the Murderers

The initiators of the undeclared war against the PRK do not advertise the fact of the complete material dependence by the "fighters for the freedom of the Khmer People" on their foreign patrons. Nevertheless, information about the huge size of the secret military supplies and financial subsidies granted to the three factions of Khmer emigres leaks out to the world press from time to time.

"On the northwest border with Thailand," Michael Vickery, a noted expert on Indochina, wrote in his book Cambodia: 1975-1982, "the remnants of the armed forces and administration of 'Democratic Kampuchea,' which were virtually destroyed and starving by mid-1979 have been revived, rehabilitated, and rearmed with indecent haste by an informal Chinese-U.S.-Thai consortium acting on the grounds that Cambodia has been occupied. The two other anti-Cambodian factions, Son Sann's KPNLF and Sihanouk's forces, could never have been activated at all without such foreign aid."

China is the important supplier of weapons to the Cambodian counterevolution. Beijing not only takes full charge of the Pol Pot forces, but also regularly supplies arms [words indistinct]. Yet, there is no doubt that Beijing resolutely continues to ensure the dominant position of the Pol Pot degenerates among the Khmer reactionary forces.

Unlike the carefully concealed supplies for the Khmer Rouge, China's military and financial support for the "anticommunist" factions of the "coalition" is not so secret. This, incidentally, is largely explained by the "revelations" periodically made by Sihanouk at his meetings with foreign correspondents. In one of his interviews with NEWSWEEK he noted that his followers received firearms for 3,000 men from China, and then more firearms for another 2,000 men. He added: "...we have received weapons and ammunition, not only from China, but also from one or two other friendly Southeast Asian countries which I cannot name."



Chinese aid to the "Khmer resistance forces" keeps growing year by year. Early in November 1984, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reported that China had promised to give each faction arms, ammunition, and equipment for 2,000 men (that is to equip a total of 6,000 men) and U.S. \$413,000 in cash each. It also promised to increase pressure on Vietnam's northern border. According to one of the December issues of this magazine, a month and a half later the bandits received the promised aid (it should be noted that this "Christmas gift" did not save the counterrevolutionary rabble from a crushing defeat during the offensive of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Vietnamese volunteer units in the spring of 1985).

In an attempt to rescue the bandit units of Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk which were defeated and driven out of the PRK, China sent them the largest shipment of military supplies in May 1985. As the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW noted on 23 May, most of the arms went to the Khmer Rouge. The other factions, however, were not forgotten. For example, the Sihanouk faction received 1,500 automatic weapons and large quantities of grenade launchers, anti-tank weapons, and military equipment.

Simultaneously, China tried to teach Vietnam a "second lesson" on the Chinese-Vietnamese border.

Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of Thailand's National Security Council, who visited the Chinese-Vietnamese border area in July 1985, told a correspondent of the Bangkok newspaper NATION REVIEW that during his trip the Chinese military leaders had assured him of Beijing's intention to continue "strong military pressure" on the SRV until Hanoi withdraws its troops from Kampuchea.

During Sunsiri's visit to one of the Chinese artillery units in the border area (incidentally, in April 1985 there was fierce fighting there), this unit subjected Vietnamese territory to intensive shelling. The Chinese also told the members of the Thai delegation that in April their artillery had fired 700,000 shells at the Vietnamese positions. (Nevertheless, this did not help Beijing to teach Vietnam the promised "second lesson." Just as in 1979, the aggressors were repulsed by the Vietnamese Armed Forces.)

The counterrevolutionary emigre groups have also received extensive aid from other ASEAN countries, especially Thailand and Singapore. There is a kind of "division of labor" among the ASEAN patrons of the "coalition." Singapore is the largest supplier of weapons for the Khmer reactionary units from among the countries in the region, while Thailand has undertaken the role of a kind of a "frontline state" in the undeclared war against the PRK, giving the Khmer emigre bands shelter on its territory. It has turned into a transshipment point for all types of foreign aid provided to the anti-Kampuchean subversive elements. The huge size of the support given to the "coalition" by ASEAN reactionary circles is attested to by numerous deserters from the enemy camp and also by reports in the world press.

According to the well-informed Hong Kong weekly ASIAWEEK, the first shipment of Singapore-made M-16 automatic rifles was sent to the Son Sann troops back in April-May 1982, that is, at a time when the Singapore leadership was pressuring Son Sann into entering into the coalition with Sihanouk and Pol Pot. Subsequently, Singapore's military supplies for the forces of the "coalition" became regular. For example, the November 1982 statement of the PRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out that Singapore had secretly supplied 2,640 automatic rifles to Son Sann's KPNLF and promised an equal number of rifles to the Sihanouk forces. The Singapore weapons were delivered to the bandits via Thailand, and part of them got into the hands of the Pol Pot troops.

As reported by the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, one of the latest shipments of Singapore weapons reached the bandits in the autumn of 1984.

The Son Sann and Sihanouk troops received 2,000 and 1,000 firearms respectively at that time.

Thailand is playing a key role in the subversive activities against the PRK. It is safe to say that without the all-round support given the Khmer emigre movement by Bangkok's ruling circles, the schemes of the enemies of the PRK would not be as massive and regular.

"Pol Pot bases occupy vast areas on Thai territory where they enjoy complete immunity," admitted a Thai citizen named Samart Ladanthat who was arrested in May 1984 by the Cambodian security forces for his illegal activities in the PRK. He noted that the Thai government, in fact, protects the areas from which the local population has been evicted and where armed units of the Khmer emigres are stationed.

Ignoring the true national interests of their country, Thai authorities are pursuing a policy of further escalating subversive activities against the PRK. In so doing they make active use of Thailand's "frontline state status" which they themselves have widely advertised in order to derive dubious benefits. As many foreign observers have pointed out, Bangkok is lining its pockets with the international humanitarian relief sent to the Cambodian refugees (according to numerous sources most of it goes to the leaders of the bandit units, the Thai military authorities, and the provincial administration in Thailand's border areas). Exploiting the mythical threat to its security from the PRK and Vietnam, Bangkok more and more often requests weapons, loans, and credits from Washington. The United States readily responds to these requests, and the military partnership of the two countries keeps expanding year after year.

In the 1983 fiscal year U.S. military aid to Thailand amounted to U.S.\$80 million; in 1984 it rose to U.S.\$91 million; and in 1985 it reached U.S. \$110 million. In recent years the Pentagon has become the principal military contractor for Thailand (responsible for 85 percent of arms supplies). The biggest transactions between the Thai rulers and the U.S. military establishment have included the delivery of medium tanks to Thailand in 1985 (which nearly doubled the total number of tanks in the Thai army) and the recent purchase by Bangkok of a large number of the latest U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers.

The sale and purchase of military hardware is only part of the story. Joint U.S.-Thai war games are held on a regular basis. The largest, codenamed Cobra Gold-85, took place in the Gulf of Siam in the summer of 1985 and involved 7,400 U.S. Marines, more than 3,000 Thai soldiers, 20 U.S. and 17 Thai warships, and more than 100 fighters and bombers. It should be pointed out that the militarization of Thailand and the consolidation of its military cooperation with the United States are taking place against the background of a constant anticommunist and anti-Vietnamese hysteria in Bangkok. In other words, Thailand's military preparations, together with its support for the reactionary Khmer emigre bands, are directed against the PRK and Vietnam.

One can hardly find any other explanation for the purchase by Thailand of F-16 fighters capable of reaching Vietnam from Thai territory, and for Bangkok's and Washington's harping on the possibility of an outbreak of a "major armed conflict" on the Thai-Cambodian border. As the Bangkok paper THE NATION REVIEW wrote in the spring of 1985, the Thai and U.S. military departments have already considered the setting up in Thailand depots of arms and military equipment "in case of the advent of extraordinary circumstances."

Bangkok's increasing militarization and growing aggressiveness are aimed not only at the PRK, but also at Laos. For example, on 6 June 1984, Thai troops penetrated into Laos and occupied three villages of Sayaboury Province for several months.

Up until now, they have not yet withdrawn completely from Lao territory. Trying to conceal from the world public its numerous armed provocations against the PRK, Bangkok slanders the PRK and Vietnam and portrays its aggressive actions on the Cambodian-Thai border as a "response to the Vietnamese incursions into Thailand." In distorting facts, Bangkok threatens the PRK with a large-scale aggression.

A XINHUA dispatch from Bangkok on 24 March 1985, for example, quoted Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, who was inspecting the border province of Surin, as saying: "All actions and measures are justified in order to defend our sovereignty." To a correspondent who asked him whether Thai troops had penetrated into Cambodian territory, Prem Tinsulanon replied: "Measures to defend our sovereignty can perfectly include such an action."

The desire to justify the hostile actions against the PRK accounts for Bangkok's silence over its participation in the resuscitation of the Pol Pot band and other reactionary Khmer emigre forces and over its instigations against the Cambodian people. But all this cannot deceive world public opinion. The less glittering role played by Thailand in organizing this undeclared war against the PRK has been no secret to anyone for a long time and has become the target of growing condemnation by the world community. In spite of this, Thailand still wants to go even further.

In his speech in New York to the UN Council of Foreign Affairs, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said unambiguously: "We think the time has come for the United States to stand side by side with us concerning the Cambodian issue. Not behind us, not discreetly, and not backstage, but openly by our side" (BANGKOK POST and NATION REVIEW of 21 May 1985).

U.S. aid is one of the main sources of existence for the Khmer emigre bands. This multifaceted aid has been provided as much by official channels as by the secret funds of the CIA and other special U.S. services. Washington has so far officially denied that it has armed and financed the Khmer emigre bands.

It was pointed out in a statement made public by the U.S. State Department in April 1985 following the visit to Washington by Son Sann and Norodom Sihanouk, "commander in chief" of the Sihanouk troops: "The United States gives moral and political support to the non-communist resistance forces (that is what the White House calls these bands of 'coalition'). This was manifested by the meetings between the President and Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann in 1983 and 1984. The United States is also supplying humanitarian aid within the framework of the UN border relief operation and the International Committee of the Red Cross to about 250,000 Khmer civilian refugees in areas near the Thai-Cambodian border. In the 1984 fiscal year, this aid exceeded U.S. \$15 million in cash and food. In the 1985 fiscal year, we have promised to provide U.S. \$4 million within the framework of the UN border relief operation and U.S. \$1.5 million through the Red Cross...We have not supplied arms to any of the Khmer groups and we have not established any contact with the 'Khmer Rouge' whose past atrocities we condemn."

But in the summer of that year, the State Department spokesmen refused to comment on the revelations by THE WASHINGTON POST that during the last 3 years the United States has, through the CIA, supplied the anti-Cambodian "resistance movement" with several million dollars of secret aid. Such information has, in fact, been confirmed by other sources. For example, the Indian paper LINK wrote on 16 September 1984: "The CIA, as confirmed by recent reports, has for several years now been regularly financing the rebel organizations struggling against the present Cambodian Government." In referring to well-informed sources in Washington, the paper THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE wrote in the summer of 1985 that "since 1982, the CIA has supplied the two Cambodian groups with millions of dollars (U.S. \$5 million this year)."



The secret support offered by Washington to the armed Khmer emigre bands has played an important role in the deployment of the undeclared war against the PRK. As, for example, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW revealed in one of its August 1984 issues, U.S. aid (about U.S.\$4 million, according to this weekly) has seriously contributed to the creation of the "coalition" of the three anti-Cambodian groups.

The program to aid the rebels through CIA channels was secret and usually does not permit one to figure things out correctly, but some publicized reports show the extent of Washington's subversive activities against the PRK. In its 16 August 1984 issue the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW described how the system of secretly subsidizing the alleged "combatants for the freedom of the Cambodian people" functions as follows: "Under ASEAN's pressure, Washington has decided to double its aid to the Son Sann and Sihanouk forces amounting, according to certain estimates, to U.S.\$15 million..." The United States, the author of the article added, referring to State Department sources, "has granted 'substitutable funds' for purchases other than weapons, thus permitting aid funds from ASEAN countries to purchase weapons for the rebels." The term "substitutable," explained the weekly, applies to an item that can entirely or partially replace another item in reimbursing debts. Washington officials responsible for Cambodia use this term to designate funds that can be used for purposes contrary to those which have been officially announced. These officials, the weekly pointed out, handle with great care the way "substitutable" aid is given to the Khmer resistance forces. But people believe it comes from CIA funds for secret operations and is given through some ASEAN countries. For example, the money earmarked for "humanitarian aid" is supplied to the ASEAN countries which then use an equivalent amount of money from their own budgets to buy arms and military equipment.

Besides CIA money, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW went on, the "U.S.\$5 million granted to Thailand for economic assistance to people affected by the conflict in the vicinity of the Thai-Cambodian border are also considered 'substitutable funds' designed to be used by the resistance forces. In view of the fact that this sum is to be deposited in the Thai public treasury and that by virtue of U.S. laws there is no need to account for its use, the Thais can send it entirely or partially to the resistance forces." (During his visit to Thailand in July 1985, U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz stated that Washington would grant Bangkok another U.S.\$3 million, in addition to the U.S.\$5 million previously granted, allegedly to help the Thai inhabitants who were "victims of the border conflict.")

The United States, wrote the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, has also helped the counter-revolutionaries in training medical personnel and radio specialists. According to some reports, the Americans have assisted Son Sann's KPNLF in publishing, among other things, propaganda material.

Besides the secret supplies from CIA channels and other special services, the reactionary Khmer emigre forces are continuing to enjoy international humanitarian aid sent to the Thai-Cambodian border areas. The United States has given important funds for these purposes (the foregoing U.S. State Department statement mentioned that U.S.\$15 million were earmarked for the 1984 fiscal year, and U.S.\$5.5 million for 1985). Moreover, it has developed an intensive campaign among its allies to increase their contribution toward "saving" the Cambodian refugees.

But these injections of millions of dollars, which are both secret and overt, to the so-called "combatants for the freedom of the Khmer people" have still failed to satisfy Washington.

"The Reagan administration," wrote THE LOS ANGELES TIMES in one of its issues in the summer of 1985, "is preparing (in our opinion, it has already begun its application) a new and large-scale foreign policy designed to ensure the United States an even more active role in the Third World."

"The United States must actively and overtly help the rebels struggling against pro-communist regimes from Nicaragua to Angola and from Afghanistan to Cambodia." (It is necessary to make clear here that to the White House all regimes pursuing a policy independent from the United States are communists.

In conformity with the new tendency toward an "even more active participation in the settlement of the Cambodian problem" -- a tendency which is now prevailing in Washington -- the U.S. Congress voted for the first time in the summer of 1985 to overtly grant U.S. \$5 Million to the noncommunist Khmer "resistance forces" for the 1986 fiscal year.

Commenting on this decision, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote in its (13) March 1985 issue: "This initiative was taken by the member of the House of Representatives, Stephen J. Solarz (a Democrat from New York), chairman of the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the House Foreign Relations Committee. According to his plan, aid must be directed by Thailand to provide support for the Cambodian resistance movement by whatever means the Thai Government thinks best. As revealed by Solarz's associates, even though it is not formal military aid, this money can be used to buy arms. They pointed out that under the plan of assistance to the Cambodian guerrillas, this procedure has the same objectives as the secret U.S. aid to the 'Afghan freedom fighters'."

The clause, which was specified by the instigators of the official financing of the undeclared war against the PRK and which shows that U.S. aid will not necessarily be aimed at arming the bandits, is attributed to the "Vietnamese syndrome" that America has been suffering from for 10 years since the defeat of U.S. aggression in Vietnam. The U.S. legislators must pay attention to public opinion, which fears U.S. involvement in a new Indochinese adventure. It is not an accident that the bill in question was strongly criticized during the vote in Congress.

Official U.S. sources also indicate that the voted credits can be used primarily to arm the "Cambodian freedom fighters." THE NEW YORK TIMES, in particular, on 11 April 1985 quoted a State Department spokesman as saying: "We do not rule out military aid if the resistance shows itself unable to rely on its own forces."

The armed bands of Cambodian reactionaries have never relied on their own forces, and their bitter defeats in the spring of 1985 have logically prompted the arrival in Washington of the leaders of the two noncommunist groups of the "coalition," for the new U.S. subsidies alone could spoil the "liberation movement" of the Cambodian emigre forces.

As was reported in the press, military aid to the Cambodian counterrevolution was the main topic in the negotiations between George Shultz and Son Sann and Norodom Rannarit. The requests for aid from the heads of the counterrevolution do not remain unanswered. After his meeting with Shultz, Son Sann gave a press conference at which he stated that he was "very optimistic" about the possibility of obtaining U.S. military aid for his forces.

Worried about the unfavorable (for Washington) evolution of events in the Thai-Cambodian border area, Washington sent high-level officials there in the summer of 1985. The first official was the CIA director, William Joseph Casey, who went to Thailand. He inspected the camps of the Pol Pot band and other factions in order to evaluate in person the necessary concrete assistance to the "combatants for the freedom of the Cambodian people." Then came George Shultz turn to visit Bangkok, where he met with three leaders of the "Cambodian resistance" and visited a Cambodian emigre camp.

"The secretary of state," wrote the weekly NEWSWEEK, 'came to a place only 2.5 miles from Cambodia where he mounted a U.S. tank to be photographed.' Does this not oddly remind readers of the photo showing Brzezinski in one of the Afghan counterrevolutionary camps in Pakistan pointing an American weapon supplied to the "combatants for the Afghan people's freedom," at sovereign Afghan territory?

Commenting on the results of the visits to Thailand by the U.S. officials (ex-U.S. President Jimmy Carter also went there), the press said: "...U.S. participation in the Cambodian problem is growing" (NEWSWEEK of 15 July 1985). "Washington's activities show the growing support given by the United States to the Forces struggling against the Cambodian regime" (THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE of July 1985).

One can add that the consultations which the U.S. representatives had with their Thai "colleagues" once again prove the existence of large-scale international plots by the enemies of the PRK who, with the help of the armed reactionary bands, are trying to eliminate the legitimate government of Cambodia.

Concerning the coordination of efforts by various protectors of the Cambodian emigres, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reported that a special quadripartite committee was set up in October 1984 to distribute supplies to the "concommunist" factions of the "coalition." "The committee is composed," said the weekly, "of representatives of Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, and the United States. The United States is represented by the CIA."

But the recent recrudescence of the undeclared war against the PRK is encountering the growing disapproval by the world and numerous politicians and noted public personalities.

At a press conference given in April 1985, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Indonesian minister of foreign affairs, deplored the potential U.S. military aid to the "noncommunist" factions of the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." This could, according to the minister, hamper ASEAN's efforts toward a political solution to Cambodia.

In the opinion of eminent Australian scientist David Chandler, published in the 1 May 1985 issue of the NEW YORK TIMES, the Americans are highly interested in "encouraging the Cambodians to kill one another and kill the Vietnamese in the name of freedom."

#### An Infamous Collusion

Among the hostile activities of the forces of imperialism, expansionism, and international reaction against our state are their acts of sabotage in the spheres of foreign policy, propaganda, and economy, completing their strategy of armed pressure and determining to a large extent the potential of an armed aggression against the PRK. These aspects of the undeclared war are also aimed directly at liquidating the incumbent people's regime and worsening the situation in the whole of Southeast Asia.

As we have pointed out, as soon as the PRK was founded, it was opposed by many countries, and among the most obstinate states are, first of all, China, the United States, and the ASEAN countries which have been making every effort to isolate the PRK on the international scene, particularly by preventing its representatives from occupying its legitimate place at the United Nations and in other international organizations.

There is no international juridical basis for their action. A number of UN documents clearly specify requirements which must be fulfilled by a government claiming to represent its country at the United Nations (this is true with the case of two governments soliciting a seat for a given state at the international organization).



According to these requirements, priority is given to a government which is, in fact, capable of using the resources and administering the people so as to meet its engagements as a UN member.

Let us compare the PRK Government with the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" from that standpoint. The PRK was founded as a result of free democratic elections which took place in Cambodia in 1981 and in which 98 percent of the adult population participated. The PRK Government controls the entire territory of the country. Under its leadership the Cambodian people have achieved notable successes in the domains of economy, public health, education, and culture, still another weighty argument in favor of the PRK Government is its peaceful foreign policy wholly conforming to the aims and principles of the United Nations. As a result, the PRK's international prestige is steadily growing. At present, the republic has been officially recognized by more than 40 states and national liberation movements whose majority are full members of the United Nations Organization.

If one takes an unbiased look at the claims advanced by the "Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government," the following fact stands out: First, the "state" administered by this "government" has neither territory and population, nor resources (unless, of course, one considers as "population" the armed bandits who have terrorized the refugees, and as "resources" the generous foreign aid). Second, since its birth the "coalition" has been in a state of permanent crisis, and it has not fallen apart mainly because its foreign patrons have prevented it. Finally, the main argument against this "government" is the hatred shown it by the Cambodian people themselves, who are full of determination not to permit the restoration of the rule of the Pol Pot fanatics hiding behind the mask of "coalition."

Nevertheless, in spite of the obvious facts the instigators of the undeclared war against the PRK have succeeded for 7 years already in imposing discussions "on the situation in Cambodia" upon the annual sessions of the UN General Assembly and "in having that international organization vote for unjust and unacceptable resolutions for the Cambodian people as well as for the PRK Government." The schemings of the forces hostile to the PRK have resulted in turning the United Nations, in effect, into an instrument for interfering in the PRK's internal affairs and an area for dirty anti-PRK and anti-Vietnamese propaganda campaigns.

The UN General Assembly's decision to convene in July 1981 an "International Conference on Kampuchea" was a striking example of the irrational attitude toward the PRK which the enemies of the Cambodian people imposed on that high international assembly. It is Washington which was the "locomotive" in this maneuver, counting on using this gathering to exert strong international pressure on the PRK.

Addressing the "conference," the then U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig demagogically deplored the "more than 10 years of sufferings" of the Cambodian people, without saying a single word about who was really responsible for this tragedy, that is the United States and China, which in the past 10 years wanted to establish a regime of their choice in Cambodia. Instead of this, he attempted to blame Vietnam and the Soviet Union for the situation in Cambodia. Vietnam and the Soviet Union have helped the Cambodian people to get rid of the U.S. aggressors and the Pol Pot clique and they have assisted the Cambodian people in all fields. The "representatives" of the Cambodian people invited to the "conference" -- Ieng Sary and Son Sann -- in similar diatribes attacked Cambodia, Vietnam, and the Soviet Union.

Despite all the efforts of its organizers, the "International Conference on Kampuchea" was a failure, which was even predicted before the start of the "conference." Therefore, KOMPAS, an important Indonesian newspaper, wrote on 17 May 1981 that the clear-headed men in ASEAN are convinced that the absence of the representatives of the USSR, the SRV, and the PRK at the "conference" brought it to failure.

This paper is right because it is obvious that any decision on Cambodia taken against the Cambodian people's will and in the absence of its legitimate representatives cannot take effect. That is why all the past and present attempts by the enemies of the PRK to reinvigorate the "International Conference on Kampuchea" are fruitless.

The Cambodian people consider that the United Nations must be more realistic and adopt a neutral position in the expectation of a political settlement in Cambodia. The United Nations should draw its inspiration from the nonaligned countries which decided to leave the Cambodian seat vacant in this important movement.

However, it would also be better for the UN specialized institutions from now on to adopt this position dictated by common sense: to expel the Pol Potists who do not represent anyone other than themselves and who hide themselves behind the screen of the "coalition." How can one tolerate the presence of a Pol Potist "observer" at the UN Human Rights Commission? Does it not violate the memory of 3 million Cambodians victims of Pol Pot's genocide by not mentioning this genocide in the draft report on genocidal crimes and their punishment, examined at the sub-commission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities? And what can one say about the presence of Pol Pot's men in the UN specialized bodies such as the Universal Postal Union, the International Civil Aviation Organization, or the Intergovernmental Consultative Organization of Sea Navigation? Are not the Cambodian people living in the PRK where mail has been addressed to from Cambodian migrants in France, the United States, Australia, Thailand, and other countries? Does the "coalition" have a territory from which overflight by foreign airlines is subject to approval? Does the "coalition" control Cambodian ports where foreign ships stop? Of course not! All of this -- the territory, ports, and the population -- are now the PRK, a sovereign and independent state whose people expelled forever the Pol Pot henchmen and will not admit their return under any pretext.

In the spring of 1985, the foreign press announced the opening of a conference on the preservation of historic monuments in Cambodia including Angkor Wat temple, the object of pride of the world civilization. Ironically, a delegate of the "coalition" attended this conference. Between 1975 and 1985 the Pol Pot regime systematically destroyed art objects and historic monuments of its own country (more than 2,000 Buddha statues in Angkor Wat temple were ransacked, mutilated, beheaded, or reduced to dust during that period). In defiance of common sense, also attending this sordid venture of propaganda was the representative of UNESCO, the organization which logically has to be concerned not with the support of the propaganda campaign against the PRK but with the preservation and restoration of one of the masterpieces of civilization, and this calls the PRK Government on whose territory Angkor Wat is located. The absurdity of the position of the United Nations and some of its bodies is in particular contrast to the policy adopted by many international organizations and is even different from the specialized UN establishments such as UNICEF and FAO which have successfully cooperated with the government and social organizations of the PRK. The trade unions, women's associations, and youth associations of People's Kampuchea are affiliated with the corresponding international organizations. Cambodian teachers recently adhered to the world confederation of teachers. The social organizations of the PRK have participated actively with the peace movement as well as with the work of AAPSO and the Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples Solidarity Organization. The representatives of Cambodian media are members of the International Organization of Journalists. The national sports federations of the country, starting their activities after 4 years as there were no activities under the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime during which sports were prohibited and repressed, are officially recognized by the international federations of athletics, football, basketball, volley ball, and other sports. (Ironically, it is necessary to call the attention of all sports amateurs to the fact that the Pol Potists in person will be authorized to attend the 13th Southeast Asia Games in Bangkok from 8 to 17 December 1985).

Notwithstanding the policy of not recognizing the PRK followed by the United States, the PRK received during the past 2 or 3 years the parliamentarians from Japan, France, Australia, the United States, and various delegations from many countries in the world including those from the ASEAN member states without talking about the contacts at all levels that the PRK has maintained with the socialist states and the developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

All of this shows that the international positions of the PRK cannot be shaken by the simple majority at the United Nations or the many delegates who vote for the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," for they are not well informed about the realities in Cambodia or they have to bow with regret to the political and economic pressures from the United States and China and renounce their principles in foreign policy.

How can the enemies of the PRK justify the "necessity" to deprive the PRK Government of its legitimate place at the United Nations, and moreover, to exert military, political, diplomatic, and economic pressures and propaganda against an independent state? Their main argument is that Cambodian territory was "occupied by Vietnamese troops" and that the PRK Government is only a puppet in the hands of the SRV," incapable of controlling the situation in its own country. "The invasion by Vietnam" of Cambodia was said to have violated universally-recognized international law and constituted a direct threat to the security of Thailand and other Southeast Asia countries. All this is a gross distortion of relations between Cambodia and Vietnam.

One day, replying to a FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW correspondent, who asked him why Vietnamese volunteer units have gone to Cambodia and stayed there, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach explained:

"There were two reasons. First, the atrocities and the genocidal policy of the Pol Pot regime had gone too far. The Cambodian people have the right to topple this regime and to ask us for assistance to crush the Pol Pot army, equipped and trained by China. Vietnam continues to provide this assistance. The second reason for the presence of Vietnamese troops in April 1977 while Vietnam wanted peace. [sentence as received] We have proposed the creation of a demilitarized zone under international control at the border between Vietnam and Cambodia. I made that proposal in February 1978 at a press conference and I confirmed it at the United Nations. However, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary did not want peace and China and ASEAN did not support our proposal. Thus, we acted in self-defence, not only against Pol Pot but also against China."

The Cambodian people's request for assistance from the fraternal Vietnamese people to eliminate the bloody regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, and the subsequent presence of Vietnamese volunteers in Cambodia are matters concerning Cambodia and Vietnam only. These are dictated by both countries' need for security. This presence is in conformity with clauses of the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation signed between the SRV and the PRK and in no way contradicts the UN Charter, which foresees the possibility of a collective defense against aggressive outside schemes.

There are many examples in history of people from different countries together toppling inhuman and dictatorial regimes. Allied forces thus assisted France in liberating itself from Hitler's occupation in World War II. Tanzania assisted the people of Uganda in toppling the bloody regime of Idi Amin. On this subject, it should be recalled that the United Nations immediately recognized the new government of Uganda.



The fraternal alliance between the two countries -- and the presence of Vietnamese volunteers in Cambodia is an expression of this -- has an exclusively defensive character and does not threaten anyone. The governments of the PRK and the SRV have affirmed many times that the presence of Vietnamese volunteers in Cambodia is in response to the existence of a threat to the security of the PRK.

Lucid statesmen of the ASEAN countries are aware of this. Take, for example, Benny Murdani, commander-in-chief of the Indonesian armed forces. He declared in February 1984 that Vietnam is not a threat to Southeast Asia. A month later, according to the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, he said he thought the introduction of Vietnamese forces into Cambodia "was a matter of national survival and not of territorial ambition."

Furthermore, some circles in the "coalition" sometimes admitted that the presence of Vietnamese volunteer units in Cambodia is justified. Sihanouk himself one day said during a meeting with Wilfred Burchett: "The unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops demanded by Beijing, Washington, and the ASEAN countries will resolve nothing. The 'Khmer Rouge' would simply take over."

During the first period of the PRK's existence, our forces were not strong enough to ensure the country's security alone. Remnants of the Pol Pot army, having fled toward the Cambodian-Thai border, quickly regrouped, were armed and thrown against the people's power. Later, the bands of Son Sann and Sihanouk joined in Pol Pot raids. Under these conditions, the presence of Vietnamese volunteers was a guarantee against the restoration of Pol Pot's dictatorship in Cambodia.

At the same time, as the situation is gradually stabilized and as the PRK is being strengthened, conditions for successive withdrawals of contingents of Vietnamese volunteers appear. Four reductions of this contingent have taken place since 1982. This is in conformity with the original position of the governments of the PRK and the SRV, which more than once have declared that Vietnamese volunteers would be completely withdrawn from Cambodia as soon as conditions allow, meaning when the threats to PRK security disappear and when the PRK could assume the defense of the country alone.

Even waves of slanders put out by Chinese and Western media and some ASEAN countries affirming that the reductions of contingents of Vietnamese volunteers were in fact just troops rotations could not drown objective appreciation of this important initiative by the governments of the PRK and the SRV. Michael Vickery, already mentioned, wrote in a book CAMBODIA: 1975-1982: "One has the impression that favorable prospects for the PRK remain for 1983." Edmund McWilliams, a member of the American Embassy in Bangkok and one of the staunch anti-Vietnamese supporters, was obliged to recognize that Vietnamese forces in Cambodia have been reduced since 1982 from 180,000 to 150,000.

Pointing up the "Vietnamese presence" in Cambodia, the enemies of the PRK also spread stories of the so-called "Vietnamization" of this country. This is a shameless lie.

Vietnamese residents have always lived in Cambodia. Brought by French colonialists at the end of the last century to work in rubber plantations and in factories in Cambodia, the number of these Vietnamese residents has increased from generation to generation and reached more than 500,000 under Sihanouk's rule. In March-April 1970, after massacres of Vietnamese residents by the pro-American regime of Lon Nol, almost 200,000 Vietnamese immigrants were brutally expelled from Cambodia. The second phase of persecution of Vietnamese residents began with Pol Pot's accession to power. According to official data published in the SRV, more than 268,000 Vietnamese refugees arrived in Vietnam from Cambodia by October 1978. After the toppling of the Pol Pot clique, the PRK Government has allowed the return of Vietnamese residents who lived in Cambodia before. However, today there. [sentence as received]

Here are some of the proposals put forward by the Indochinese states to the ASEAN countries: Signing of bilateral or multilateral nonaggression pacts between the Indochinese countries and Thailand; creation of a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia (rejected by the ASEAN countries); creation of a demilitarized zone along the Thai-Cambodian border, which Thailand did not accept; and creation of a safety zone on both sides of the border (there would no longer be Vietnamese volunteers along the Cambodian-Thai border while "sanctuaries" of the Cambodian reactionaries would be moved deeper into Thailand away from this border); consultation on the situation in the eastern ocean or the South China Sea; and organized return of refugees from Thailand.

The 11th conference of foreign ministers from Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, held in August 1985 in Phnom Penh, once again confirmed the policy of these countries aimed at normalizing the situation around Cambodia and in Southeast Asia. A communique published at the end of the conference noted that participants have recorded remarkable successes in the defense and building of their respective revolution. The communique also said that in view of the multiform progress in the PRK during the past 6 years, this country and Vietnam have decided to continue the gradual annual withdrawal from Cambodia of units of Vietnamese volunteers to be completed in 1990. In case of an eventual abuse resulting from the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers and detrimental to the PRK security, the two countries reserve the right to take counter measures.

Concerning the proposals of ASEAN members to begin negotiations on normalizing the situation around Cambodia, the ministers pointed out the importance of knowing first of all who are the would-be participants. According to the communique, the PRK is ready to take part in direct or indirect talks with various groups or individuals of the opposition on the subject of national reconciliation based on the elimination of the Pol Pot clique as a military and political organization and on the subject of free elections following the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

Participants confirmed their principled political line aimed at normalizing their relations with China. The communique also stressed the sincere desire of the Indochinese people to establish good-neighborly relations with Thailand.

It is certain that if all interested parties agree to embark on a dialogue, propitious conditions would appear for signing an agreement to resolve every regional conflict and transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. The readiness of the Indochinese countries to take part in an international conference on the problems of peace and security in Southeast Asia was also confirmed.

The constructive initiative of the Indochinese countries have been widely received by the public, statesmen, and political figures the world over, including those in the ASEAN countries. They saw in these proposals a reasonable basis for starting a dialogue between the Indochinese countries and those of ASEAN. As Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, said: "It is clear that the only way to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation is peaceful negotiations between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN without outside interference."

#### **They Will Not Pass!**

The years following the expulsion of Pol Pot from Cambodia have clearly shown the irreversibility of the process of national rebirth of the Cambodian people and the futility of attempts by Chinese expansionism, U.S. imperialism, and international reaction to dissolve the gains of the January revolution and to restore the old regime in Cambodia.

The past period had been marked by great successes in the political, economic, and cultural life of the country as well as in the field of education and public health. The country, thrown back to the "year zero" of its history, has demonstrated to the world the endless creative capacity of its people, freed from the shackle of Pol Pot slavery.

The people's revolutionary power has been consolidated; the Fourth KPRP Congress held in 1981 defined the goals of our revolution and drew a clear domestic and foreign policy line.

Having thrown out Pol Pot, the Cambodian people have avoided in the following years the threat of famine left over by the genocidal regime. In 1983, two million metric tons of rice were harvested from an area of 174 million hectares. Industry also quickly got back on its feet.

The successes in the domain of public education are spectacular. Never before in the history of our country have so many children attended schools (over 1.8 million primary high school, and college students for the 1985-86 school year). Social life has become enlivened and national culture is being revived. In spite of the enemies' machinations, the PRK's international prestige is steadily growing and the fraternal alliance of the three Indochinese countries is getting stronger.

"Our successes would have been even greater," stressed Sun Sen, member of the PRK Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, "if we had not been hampered from outside."

Because of the activities of the enemies of the PRK, the young republic has had, since its founding, to pay great attention to its defense. These efforts have not been in vain. During the 1984-85 dry season, the armed groups of the "coalition suffered heavy defeats. Eighteen important enemy bases along the Cambodian-Thai border were destroyed. Some 12,000 enemy soldiers were killed, wounded, or taken prisoner. The PRK soldiers and the Vietnamese volunteers seized large quantities of weapons and ammunition. This victory has shattered the delirious hope of the Pol Pot clique and its allies in the "coalition" of overthrowing the people's power in our country in 1984-85. The process has been reversed: The counterrevolution can no longer control a single inch of Cambodian territory.

The successes of the 1984-85 campaign have allowed the PRK and SRV Governments to decide on the fourth partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia. In April-May 1985, more than 15,000 combatants returned to their fatherland. With this withdrawal, the contingent of Vietnamese volunteers in the PRK has been reduced by one-third compared to the initial figures.

The destruction of the enemies' bases has seriously affected their morale and made the contradictions among the leaders of the reactionary Cambodian emigre forces even more acute. Many members of the "coalition," drawn into subversive activities against the PRK by force or lies, have left the reactionary bands at the first opportunity and turned themselves in groups to the people's authorities. Over the past 18 months alone, more than 10,000 men have left the enemy camp to join our republic.

The PRK Government's humane policy with regard to the former members of the armed bands who, having realized the criminal character of the activities of the "coalition," have surrendered to the authorities on their own, has contributed enormously to this. All of them have been considered as full-fledged citizens of the PRK.



In a bid to strengthen their tottering ranks, Pol Pot's rivals recently carried out a new reshuffling of their leadership. As was announced early September 1985, Pol Pot, who has on his conscience the extermination of more than 3 million Cambodians, offered his resignation as "commander in chief of the Khmer Rouge". Nevertheless, this maneuver, taken at the initiative of the protectors of the reactionary Cambodian emigre forces, can deceive no one and can by no means change the sanguinary character of this clique. Pol Pot's retreat to the backstages was likely the result of tactical motives. The sinister image of this man, whose crimes against his own people have earned him the nickname "new Hitler," has become too odious to the world public.

Can one believe Pol Pot's resignation is genuine? Will he continue, just as before, to direct in the backstages the "Khmer Rouge's" acts of sabotage and terror against the Cambodian people and the people's power? As some papers have noted, the protectors of the "coalition" do not consider Pol Pot as "an old useless calender" at all. Anyway, all the machinations of the organizers of the undeclared war against the PRK are doomed to failure. The Pol Pot clique and other counterrevolutionary bands fighting an undeclared war against the PRK do not enjoy any support from the people and cannot continue their criminal activities without the assistance of the forces of imperialism, expansionism, and international reaction. Their financial injections and aid can only prolong the agony of the Cambodian counterrevolution. But they will not be able to avoid total defeat.

The PRK Government believes that a political solution to the "Cambodian problem" is quite possible. In fact, a decision was made at the 11th conference of ministers of foreign affairs of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam on the complete withdrawal of the contingent of Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia in 1990. But this time limit can be shortened if in the forthcoming years a political solution to the "Cambodian problem" is found.

As was mentioned earlier, the PRK Government is ready to engage in direct or indirect talks with the Cambodian opposition groups or their individual representatives in a spirit of national reconciliation and on the basis of the elimination of the Pol Pot clique, and to discuss the holding of general elections in the country after the departure of the Vietnamese volunteers. "In this context, we will strive to find a political solution on an acceptable basis for the various concerned parties," said Hun Sen at a press conference on the results of the August 1985 Indochinese foreign ministers conference. Noteworthy is the fact that people can now talk about the unanimity of views of the interested parties on the necessity of entering into a dialogue. "We welcome Malaysia's proposal, the spirit of which corresponds to the thought that it is the Cambodian people themselves who must settle Cambodia's internal affairs. We think that this initiative deserves to be studied. But, once again, it is important to know, first of all, who are the interlocutors," Hun Sen said unambiguously.

Answering the question whether "Pol Pot's elimination" concerns only the latter or the whole of his forces, Hun Sen said during the above-mentioned conference: "We demand the elimination of the Pol Pot clique as a political and military organization and not only the elimination of Pol Pot. It should not be taken in the sense that we demand the execution of Pol Pot or the physical suppression of his men: The question here is merely the elimination of Pol Pot from a political and military point of view; as for those who serve in his ranks, they will be reeducated to rebecome good citizens and be made socially useful." "Regarding the Cambodian opposition groups or individuals," Hun Sen went on, "We would like to draw your attention to the following fact: previously, we said we were ready to negotiate with Sihanouk and Son Sann, on the condition that the latter dissociated themselves first from Pol Pot; but now, because of our position of strength, that can be done even before this rupture."

In other words, if they want national reconciliation on the basis of the elimination of Pol Pot, they may engage in dialogues with us even before dissociating themselves from Pol Pot. We do not wish to put them in a vicious circle where they do not know what they can get before repudiating Pol Pot."

Asked if these dialogues, in case Sihanouk and Son Sann accepted the idea, would be direct or indirect, Hun Sen said: "If tomorrow Sihanouk and Son Sann declare themselves ready to negotiate with the PRK, I will be prepared even the day after that to leave Phnom Penh to meet them face to face in whatever place agreed upon by the parties."

Concerning the International Conference on Kampuchea, the PRK Government holds that the best way for the settlement of the situation in Cambodia would be to let the Cambodian people take care of their own internal affairs. If the settlement can be made through the dialogues between the Cambodian parties concerned, this conference will not be indispensable. The conference that is indispensable is another international conference, namely, the conference on the problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia; this one is necessary for the settlement of the global problems of this region, which is the reason the PRK Government supports the idea of convening it.

Asked what eventual impact on the presence of the "Democratic Kampuchean representatives" at the United Nations would the victories won by the KPRA during the spring 1985 offensive against "coalition" bases along the Cambodian-Thai border have, Hun Sen answered: "We believe that the current year will not bring any serious change to this situation, for the Chinese expansionists and U.S. imperialists always persist in this matter. Now, whether there is this change or not at the United Nations, this fact will be of no importance to us, for it is the internal situation in Cambodia that will decide about everything."

The PRK is developing and strengthening. The achievements of our state would be unthinkable without the support of the entire population. The Cambodian people are convinced that revolutionary transformations are irreversible. They have confidence in their government and will not accept a recurrence of the Polpotist tragedy.

The enemies of Cambodia are doomed to failure!

The KPRA becomes stronger in the struggle against the enemies. During the 1984-85 dry season, the KPRA soldiers carried out a series of victorious operations together with the Vietnamese volunteers against the armed units of the Cambodian reactionary groups and destroyed 18 bases of Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk located on the Cambodian-Thai border. The counterrevolution does not occupy even a single square inch of the territory of People's Kampuchea. On this page are noted the bases of the counterrevolutionaries, the date of their elimination, and the losses suffered by the adversary.

1. Northwestern Trapeang Kul, FULRO base, 4-5 January 1985; 901 men put out of action and 4,221 weapons, 400 metric tons of ammunition, and 14 vehicles taken.
2. Phnum Kambot, Choam Khsan, 18 March- 22 December 1984; 160 men put out of action and 372 weapons taken.
3. Northeastern Anlung Veng, 25 February-8 March 1985; 263 men put out of action and 42 weapons taken.

4. Chong Chaom, 25 February-11 March 1985; 1,200 men put out of action, including a Sihanoukist general killed, and 1,500 weapons taken from the enemy.
  5. Northeastern Yeang Dangkum, 25 December 1984; 31 men put out of action; 35 weapons taken; and 1 A-37 plane shot down.
  6. Northwestern Ampil, 5 March 1985; 150 men put out of action and 100 weapons taken.
  7. Srange, Ampil, 7 January 1985; 500 men put out of action and 1,300 weapons taken.
  8. Phnum Chhat, 25 December 1984; 150 men put out of action and 50 weapons and 20 metric tons of food taken.
  9. Northwestern Yeang Dangkum, 25 December 1984; 150 men put out of action and 269 weapons and 30 metric tons of food taken.
  10. Nong Samet, Nong Chan, 18-26 February 1985; 130 men put out of action and 93 weapons taken.
  11. Phnum Malai, 6 January-13 February 1985; 80 men put out of action and 250 weapons and 15 metric tons of food taken.
  12. Soda, 31 January-13 February 1985; 250 men put out of action and 800 weapons taken.
  13. Chamka SRV, 11 February 1985; 274 men put out of action and 100 weapons taken.
  14. Sok San, 11 December 1984; 26 men put out of action and 100 weapons taken.
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15. Western Smat Deng, 2-7 January 1985; 150 men put out of action and 44 weapons, 10 metric tons of ammunition, and 1.6 metric tons of food taken.
  16. Tha Thaloen staff, 8-11 February 1985; 223 men put out of action and 1,177 weapons, 75 metric tons of mines and shells, 13 vehicles, and 84 metric tons of food taken.
  17. Western Pursat, 2-7 October 1984; 100 men put out of action and 50 weapons taken.
  18. Hill 322, 21-22 December 1984; 380 men put out of action and 121 assorted weapons, 150 metric tons of ammunition, and 25 metric tons of food taken.

USSR JUSTICE MINISTRY GROUP ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK161254 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1130 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK December 16 -- A delegation of the Ministry of Justice of the Soviet Union led by N.A. Ossetrov, vice minister, arrived in Phnom Penh Monday for a week-long official visit to Kampuchea. N.A. Ossetrov was greeted at Pochentong Airport by his Kampuchean counterpart, Chem Snguon and other Kampuchea officials. Soviet Ambassador Y.I. Razdukhov was also on hand.



RANGERS CLASH WITH 'FOREIGN' SOLDIERS 12, 13 DEC

BK161300 Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 16 Dec 85 pp 1,3

[Text] According to a report received by NAO NA on the morning of 15 December, intrusions by foreign forces into Thailand at Ban Nong Wa, Tambon Bung Malu, Kantharalak District, Sisaket have increased. On the afternoon of 12 December, members of the 23d Rangers, who were protecting villagers who were harvesting crops, were fired on by an unknown number of foreign soldiers who had intruded into Thai territory. There were no casualties. On 13 December at 0845 Thai soldiers clashed with foreign soldiers for about 30 minutes while they were patrolling 1 kilometer from the border. Later, while clearing the site of the clash, evidence was found that about eight dead or wounded foreign soldiers had been dragged away.

GOVERNMENT DENIES SRV ACCUSATION ON REFUGEES

BK170220 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand wishes to make the following clarifications concerning VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY report of 3 December, 1985, on Thailand's acts towards Vietnamese residents regarding the Thai Government's request to the 60 families of old Vietnamese refugees from Dien Bien Phu war in Mukdahan Province to find new homes: Mukdahan municipality has a local development project which includes the construction of a dam along the bank of Mekong River. The area is currently residential area of some Thai and 60 families of old Vietnamese refugees from Dien Bien Phu war. The project has not started. However, conscious of the need for those Thai and Vietnamese to have sufficient time to prepare themselves for the relocation from area of construction and to find new homes, Thai authorities concerned have informed them of the plan well in advance. Not only the old Vietnamese refugees from Dien Bien Phu war but also Thai residents will have to move out of that area. Those old Vietnamese refugees from Dien Bien Phu war are illegal immigrants in Thailand, and therefore must be subjected to Thai law and regulations which apply to illegal immigrants of all nationalities without exception. Vietnamese illegal immigrants must strictly abide by Thai law, similar to illegal immigrants of other nationalities.

Regarding the arrest of 14 old Vietnamese refugees from Dien Bien Phu war at Muang District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, the said 14 Vietnamese refugees in Ubon Ratchathani Province were arrested on a charge of gathering without authorization. Police authorities of Muang District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, fined each of the 14 Vietnamese refugees about 100 baht for the offense, and released them without imprisonment. Police authorities' action was taken in accordance with the relevant law and regulations applicable to all illegal immigrants in Thailand. The action was necessary in order to maintain law and order and to prevent any action which will be detrimental to Thailand's national security.

ATHIT SAYS SOLDIERS TO VOTE FREELY 26 DECEMBER

BK170211 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Athit Kamlang-ek said yesterday soldiers were free to decide whom to vote for in the December 26 city by-election. Gen Athit's statement was apparently in response to earlier reports that all the military rank-and-file have been ordered not to vote for candidates running under the Democracy Party ticket. Gen Athit affirmed that military voters had the full rights to support any candidates of their choice. He said he would also make his own choice. The Constituency One, where the poll will be held, covers eight districts, including Dusit with over 20,000 military voters.

MARCOS MEETS U.S. CENTER FOR DEMOCRACY GROUP

OW131305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, Dec. 13 KYODO -- President Ferdinand Marcos said Friday that election anomalies would spoil the "expected victory" of the ruling party in the snap presidential election scheduled for next February 7 in which he is running for a fourth term, a Malacanang (presidential) Palace statement said. He told a six-member delegation from the Washington-based Center for Democracy that there were indications of "an overwhelming" victory for his Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL-New Society Movement) party. "Any anomaly in the coming elections will detract from our expected victory," the palace statement quoted him as saying. "Our efforts are geared to make the elections credible, meaning there shouldn't be too big a majority for the KBL," he said.

The U.S. team is led by Dr. Allen Wernstein, president of the center. It was sent by Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senate minority floor leader Senator Claiborne Pell, to demonstrate the committee's concern for a free and fair election which reflect the wishes of the Philippine electorate and that the preparations are supportive of such an election. The observer team arrived in Manila December 7.

Marcos, 68, who has been president for 20 years, announced early last month that he is calling a snap election to seek a fresh mandate for his economic policies and counter-insurgency program before his current and third term expires in 1987. The same palace statement quoted a Malacanang spokesman who warned that an opposition victory in the coming polls would divide the armed forces and create a situation of "violence and bloodshed" like that in Vietnam in the early 1960s under Ngo Dinh Diem, who was killed in a coup. The spokesman, who was not identified, said the opposition "will become so desperate they will use force in order to compel subservience of the people, including the leaders of the majority party -- not only the president but the KBL leaders in the Batasang Pambansa (national assembly)." "President Marcos and his family will probably go under trial unless they leave the country voluntarily," the spokesman said. The spokesman said, "There are indications the opposition are out for vengeance so they will, if necessary, bring about a situation like Vietnam."

## Editorial on U.S. Delegation

HK131609 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 13 Dec 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Plain Study or Interference?"]

[Text] A six-man team from the Center for Democracy in Washington is in town to conduct a study of the preparations for the Feb. 7 elections. Sending of the team by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has rubbed the Filipinos the wrong way because of its interventionist character, as indicated by the duties given the mission. The team has been instructed to analyze the preparations being made under the election code and other laws for the special presidential elections and to discuss with participants the progress of election preparations. The members are supposed to study the Omnibus Election Code which was recently signed into law.

While the 'study' is purportedly a demonstration of concern by the U.S. Senate for a free and fair presidential elections in the country, nobody is taken in by this kind of talk. Is this an act of pure concern for a special friend, or intervention on the pretext of earnest concern?

The duties given to the U.S. team, and the terms under which these duties are couched, leave much room for loose interpretation that its members can do things that may clearly violate the country's sovereignty. The mission, or study group, or whatever should be clearly told where their concern encroaches on the country's internal affairs. We certainly do not need to be told how to run our elections. The Filipino people have suffered a lot because their leaders have allowed themselves to be told how to run the government by foreigners turned instant experts. We certainly need this group like a hole in the head. If they are here just to study, fine; but at the first sign of interference or partisanship, they should be told to pack up and leave.

#### MARCOS CARRIES CAMPAIGN TO LAOAG 17 DECEMBER

##### Discounts Health Rumors

HK160207 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0200 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] President Marcos and his running mate, Arturo Tolentino, will fly to Laoag City tomorrow for their second campaign sortie in 3 days. The trip is in connection with the city's 400th anniversary celebrations.

According to Tolentino, the president is in high spirits, disputing speculation that he could not stand the rigors of the campaign. He also expressed confidence that the KBL ticket will win. Tolentino made this optimistic forecast on the basis of their first campaign sortie in Batangas on Saturday.

##### Speaks at Laoag City Rally

HK170733 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0700 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] President Marcos today brought his presidential campaign into his own bailiwick when he arrived in his own home province of Ilocos Norte. Accompanied by the first lady and his running mate, MP Arturo Tolentino, the president held a rally of the KBL in front of the Laoag provincial capital. Laoag City was the second stop of the presidential campaign, which began with its first provincial sortie over the weekend in Lipa City.

In his speech, the chief executive called on the people to support the Marcos-Tolentino ticket, which can lead the country to full economic recovery. He also cautioned the people to be wary of the opposition candidates, who have only sincerity to offer but without any program of government [Marcos recording indistinct]

Meantime, Cebu Governor Eduardo Gullas is scheduled to meet with Cebu's 48 town mayors on Friday to discuss KBL campaign plans for the 7 February elections. Gullas said the meeting will be pushed through regardless of the decision of the Supreme Court on petitions asking it to declare the snap elections as unconstitutional. The governor said the KBL campaign in the province started Sunday night in Oslob, Cebu, with a rally attended by over 3,000 residents.

##### Rally Attendance 'Sparse'

HK170824 Hong Kong AFP in English 0741 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Laoag, Philippines, Dec 17 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos drew an unusually sparse crowd on a campaign stop today in the capital of his home province.



Addressing 3,000 people on this Ilocos Norte Province stop, he announced he was freeing a jailed Roman Catholic priest suspected of dissident activities. The local military command is to release Father Teodoro Remigio, who has been in jail since May on charges that he helped recruit youth for communists. Mr Marcos said this proved that "we can afford to be generous to our enemies," and the crowd shouted "long live Marcos" during the announcement.

The President, campaigning for re-election against Corazon Aquino in the February 7 polls, repeated his charges that Mrs Aquino was allied with communist insurgents and sought foreign support to unseat him. He also referred to her reported statement that she may put him on trial for the August 1983 assassination of her husband, opposition leader Benigno Aquino, if she won the presidency. "I know that the lady has nerves but that is a little too much," he said. A court this month cleared Armed Forces chief General Fabian Ver, a close Marcos aide, and his 25 co-accused of a military conspiracy in the murder, and upheld the president's contention that communists were responsible.

The crowd, comprising mainly students and teachers, was far smaller than expected. Police and observers said some 3,000 people attended the rally.

(In Manila, a former Philippine Vice President today urged the Supreme Court to clear the way for the election despite doubts over its constitutionality. Emmanuel Pelaez, speaking as a legal expert at a hearing on 11 petitions disputing the legal basis of the election, urged the tribunal not to nullify the law setting the special poll. At least 10 of the 13 current justices must vote to declare the election law unconstitutional in order to stop the poll. The petitions against the law are the only impediments to the unprecedented election called by President Marcos to secure a fresh mandate after 20 years in power. His current term was to end in June 1987. Mr. Pelaez said he had legal objections to the poll but discovered an "overwhelming desire" among Filipinos to vote in the contest. He also said that the opposition itself, in contesting the poll, was setting aside its earlier constitutional objections to the exercise.

(The petitioners say Mr Marcos must resign and run as a private citizen to create the vacancy required by the Constitution for an advanced election. Mr Marcos refuses to step down, filing only a postdated resignation letter valid at the moment the election winner's six-year term starts. Its effect is to shorten his current term and give the poll victor a full six years. [no closing parenthesis as received])

Solicitor General Estelito Mendoza was unable to argue the government's stand on the petitions because the court called a recess until tomorrow. Petitioners had reiterated their arguments before Mr Pelaez spoke. Speaking as an impartial expert, Enrique Fernando, who retired as chief justice last July, said the court should not be an obstacle to the expression of the people's will in the election.

#### SUPREME COURT POSTPONES DECISION ON SNAP POLLS

HK171030 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] The Supreme Court has postponed until tomorrow pronouncement of its decision on the 11 petitions contesting the constitutionality of Cabinet Bill no. 7 or the election law.

At the Supreme Court this morning, some 100 persons packed the court to listen to the oral arguments questioning the constitutionality of holding snap polls without a permanent vacancy in the presidency.

Ten votes are needed from the 13 members of the high tribunal in order to declare the special elections unconstitutional.

Meanwhile, former Supreme Court Justice Enrique Fernando and former Vice President Emmanuel Pelaez said the Supreme Court should uphold the election law. Pelaez explained that the president had the right to ask for a fresh mandate from the people, while Fernando added that the court should not bar the citizens from expressing their views on the elections.

#### TOLENTINO MAINTAINS STAND ON MARCOS' RETIREMENT

HK170320 Hong Kong AFP in English 0252 GMT 17 Dec 85

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, Dec 17 (AFP) -- Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos's maverick running mate Arturo Tolentino still believes the chief executive should retire and says he could take over after they win the February 7 election. "Twenty years is already a long period for anybody to be governing the country, and perhaps it is time for the president to retire," he said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, reiterating a call for Mr. Marcos, president since 1965, to step down. Mr. Tolentino added that if Mr. Marcos, who is widely believed to be ailing, served out a new term, Mr. Tolentino would be a powerful vice president who would press for major reforms.

Mr. Marcos, 68, is seeking a new six-year term in the special poll to be held more than a year before his current term ends in June 1987. He says he needs popular support for his country-insurgency and economic recovery efforts. Mr. Tolentino, asked to reconcile his suggestion with their running together for a new term, said in yesterday's interview: "Well, the next term is not going to be a Marcos term. It will be a Marcos-Tolentino term." "He said Tolentino will have a vibrant participation in the administration," he said. Mr. Tolentino, 75, is the lone voice of open dissent within the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) and a surprise choice for the vice presidential slot. Asked what he thought was the president's long-term plan for this nation rocked by a communist insurgency and economic instability, Mr. Tolentino said: "I think he believes that if he should go I could take over." "I think what he has in mind is stability of the republic," he added.

On his reported statement earlier this year that the Marcos regime was the "root of all evil" in the country, he did not deny the quotation but stressed that he was referring to the administration, not the person. Mr. Tolentino agreed it was "always a possibility" that he would suddenly inherit the Marcos government in the next term. Mr. Marcos, in a move variously seen as a master stroke or a blunder, picked him to be his partner last week, nine months after angrily sacking him as foreign minister for his "incompatible" stands on major issues.

The KBL is challenged by Corazon Aquino, the widow of Mr. Marcos's slain adversary Benigno Aquino, and her running mate Salvador Laurel, who heads the main opposition bloc, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido).

Mr. Tolentino, a veteran lawmaker and internationally-renowned legal expert, is a controversial and unpredictable figure. KBL sources say his selection was met with grumbles by some partymen, especially staunch Marcos loyalists.

But other observers saw it as another Marcos coup since the respected Mr. Tolentino apparently could draw votes away from the opposition. He was the lone survivor of a stunning opposition sweep in Manila in the 1984 general elections.

The vice presidency has been vacant since Mr. Marcos launched more than eight years of martial law. Under a parliamentary act signed into law this month, the vice president would take over if the chief executive dies, resigns, is removed from office or is incapacitated. "If you remember the criteria of President Marcos for his vice president, the number three criterion is that the vice president should be ready to take over at any time," Mr. Tolentino said. He added that he could not remember the first two criteria but "I recall the third one very clearly." Mr. Tolentino said he would maintain his independent stance if elected vice president but would do it more quietly than before since he would have to leave the National Assembly, the forum where he launched many of his criticisms. He said he would air his views "in consultation" with the president, and would have to resign if he had to criticize the president in public. Asked about some observations that he lost his credibility by agreeing to run with Mr. Marcos, he replied: "They will have to see that. That's pure conjecture."

#### AQUINO SAYS SINGLE TICKET FIRMS OPPOSITION CHANCES

HK131135 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] Mrs. Cory Aquino says that the Cory Aquino-Doy Laurel ticket has firmed up the opposition's chances of winning against the Marcos-Tolentino ticket in next year's presidential elections. At the same time, she urged that the Supreme Court act on the petitions questioning the constitutionality of holding snap elections.

Earlier, vice-presidential candidate Arturo Tolentino said that the Aquino-Laurel ticket is the strongest tandem that the opposition can come up with, but that it would still be difficult for it to defeat the Marcos-Tolentino team, because personality, and not merely issues, is the crux of the contest.

#### AQUINO, LAUREL TO CAMPAIGN IN CENTRAL LUZON

HK170745 Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Mrs. Cory Aquino and Salvador Laurel campaign in Central Luzon today to ask the people of Bulacan, Pampanga, and Tarlac to support their ticket, which they claim is the most effective way to dismantle the Marcos regime. The opposition continues to go all out in its election campaign in spite of growing speculation that the 7 February snap polls will be called off. Eleven petitions have been filed before the Supreme Court questioning the constitutionality of the snap polls.

In its Central Luzon campaign, the Aquino-Laurel ticket will present to the people its so-called alternative program of government, which would lift the country out of its current crisis under the Marcos administration. Preliminary reports from the opposition camp said that Tarlac had been designated as the center of the Central Luzon sortie of the Aquino-Laurel tandem. It added that Tarlac, the home province of ex-Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr, is preparing a big welcome for the opposition candidates. The opposition camp also reported that the Aquino-Laurel ticket continues to exhibit a strong showing.



COMELEC TO POSTPONE VOTER REGISTRATION DATE

HK170524 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] yesterday agreed to move back the first day of registration of voters in the 7 February 1986 special presidential elections, but failed to decide on a specific date for the voters' listing. The poll body will meet again today to fix the date for voters' registration. The Comelec decision was announced by Comelec Commissioner Jaime Opinion after the poll body met in an executive session on an opposition petition to move back the voters' registration date to give ample time to the political parties to prepare for voters' listing, which will be done in 90,000 voters' centers all over the country.

Under Batas Pambansa [National Regulation] calling for special elections for president and vice president, the registration of voters is to be held on 21 December and 28 December. Opinion said the poll body was considering the following dates for the 2-day listing -- either 27 and 28 December or 28 and 29 December, or 29 December and 4 January. However, Opinion said the poll body will consult the Ministry of Education and Culture on what date teachers would be available for the voters' listing.

In another development, the Comelec yesterday gave the various political parties until tomorrow to agree on the appointment of their common representatives in the board of election inspectors in order to resolve the question of who among them shall be accredited as dominant opposition party [DOP]. The poll body said that if the opposition parties fail to come to an agreement on the appointment of common representative in the board of election inspectors by tomorrow, it shall decide which of them shall receive the DOP accreditation. The order was issued by the Comelec during a hearing yesterday morning on petition by United Nationalist Democratic Organization, or Unido, and five other opposition parties seeking the dominant opposition party accreditation. Aside from Unido, the other parties seeking accreditation are the Laban ng Bayan [People's Struggle], PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan], Liberal Party, Nacionalista Party, and the Philippine Labor Party.

Undecided on Namfrel Role

HK161620 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] announced that it has not yet reached a decision on the request of the national citizen's movement for Free Elections [Namfrel] to be accredited as the Comelec's citizen arms. Commissioner Jaime Opinion outlined the conditions necessary for such accreditation.

Meanwhile, at the Manila Coffeeship, five members of parliament expressed optimism that the Supreme Court will issue very soon its ruling on the constitutionality of Cabinet Bill No 7, which is being contested by 11 petitions. The KBL members of parliament said that the ruling may come out this week, while others claimed that it may be issued next week. KBL vice presidential candidate Arturo Tolentino said that the high tribunal should issue its ruling as soon as possible in order that money will not be wasted on campaign. Tolentino added that he had not changed his view on the unconstitutionality of the February special elections; however, it is now up to the Supreme Court to decide on the issue.

TATAD VIEWS TOLentino SELECTION, ELECTIONS

HK131507 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Dec 85 p 4

["Here and Now" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Will the Process Abort?"]

[Text] The opposition finally rose to the occasion Wednesday when Cory Aquino and Doy Laurel announced their "unity ticket" hours after the world press had awarded the day to President Marcos for his dramatic choice of MP Arturo Tolentino as his running mate in the Feb. 7, 1986 special presidential contest. It was a fitting climax to a hard and painful process that nearly tore the opposition into two separate tickets; and it came after Mr. Marcos belittled the electoral challenge to his 20-year-old leadership. It literally stole the world headlines from an accomplished master who will say anything to get much-needed media mileage. Until then, it looked like the country was left to rue the opposition leaders' inability to unite, and to suffer another six years of Marcos, his health permitting. One hour before midnight, however, Cory and Doy appeared at the Commission on Elections [Comelec] to put the final touches on their respective presidential and vice-presidential bids under the Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] flagship. Cory's earlier refusal to run under Unido alone, instead of under a new coalition to be called Unido-Laban ng Bayan, had led to an impasse; her finally agreeing to do so healed it. It was, to quote National Unification Committee Chairman F. Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo, a "miracle." After Laurel announced the collapse of negotiations last Sunday, the prospect of unification looked "completely dead." But three days later, "it rose again," said Soc. Fittingly, the Aquino-Laurel's opening salvo in Tanauan, Batangas yesterday began with a thanksgiving mass.

Judging by the hysteria that greeted Cory's two appearances Wednesday at the Comelec and which seems to have become an early mark of her appearances elsewhere since, a national outpouring seems to be growing which the KBL will not be able to curb. Marcos's problem, if it grows, will be how to avoid being inundated and swept away by it, if it means aborting the process itself. At the KBL coronation, Marcos stunned the nation when at the end of a stale and sterile self-congratulatory speech that acclaimed every conceivable failure as a monumental success, he named his principal KBL critic whom he had earlier sacked as foreign minister for embarrassing him in his public statements as his running mate. It was both unprecedented and unexpected; it had the appearance of what chess players call a "brilliancy"; and tended to send some mild shocks among some opposition leaders, although Cory says she was not even aware of the announcement.

Although nobody has ever tried to document how Tolentino would look in a real glass-house, he has a good record as a vote-getter, particularly in Manila, his bailiwick. People tend to look at him as an independent-minded politician who seems to be saying the right thing at the right time. He is also one of the country's leading constitutional lawyers, and he shows his devotion to the Constitution by being a lucid interpreter when others tend to obfuscate it. But he is equally devoted to other things, and nothing shows this better than his astounding readiness to run with Marcos, whom he was reported to have once described as the cause of the nation's ills, in an election which he has denounced as entirely without constitutional basis. Some may regard this as sheer political skill, but it is sheer opportunism to others. For all that, the KBL sees him as its strongest political timber, after Marcos. In his acceptance speech, Tolentino described himself as a "junior partner" and a "built-in fiscalizer" to Marcos; his selection, an "act of statesmanship." And yet Marcos has a permanent disdain for politicians trying to be statesmen when they should be acting as politicians; this is how he has remained in office longer than the combined terms of all his predecessors.

To him, it takes politician, not a statesman, to win an election -- although it takes some "appearances of statesmanship" to generate mileage in the international press. Marcos apparently needs "the Tolentino announcement" to polish up his international media image, but not to help him win a process he controls, and to share political power with someone else. Despite everything that has been said and done up to this point, the world still needs to see the elections being held, with Tolentino being placed a heartbeat away from the President. Given Marcos's well-known motivations, it makes no sense to have a political maverick occupying a position that could prove crucial to the safety of the lives and fortunes of the Marcoses and the Romualdezes. The suggestion therefore persists that Marcos named Tolentino his running mate not because he had been proposed by a power he could not refuse, but only because he does not foresee the election being actually held. In a word, despite the millions of pesos spent at the Manila Hotel KBL extravaganza, there may have been, from the very beginning, no real intention to give the nation anything more than a circus. The forging of a united opposition ticket, after Marcos had completely written it off, only serves to heighten the possibility of the election being aborted by a declaration of its unconstitutionality by the Supreme Court. The rising mass hysteria for Cory may have made the abortion imminent.

#### U.S. AID OFFICIALS REPORTEDLY MISSING IN TARLAC

HK160827 Manila PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 15 Dec 85 pp 1, 8

[By Romy Dizon]

[Text] Camp Olivas -- Three officials of the United States Agency for International Development were reported missing after playing golf at the Hacienda Luisita in San Miguel, Tarlac, last Monday. A U.S. Embassy official, who requested the assistance of the military authorities in Central Luzon, identified the missing officials as John Tenant, Leo Lamonttee, and Frank Vickay. The Americans left Manila Sunday on board a Mitsubishi van with plate No. DEV 13029 on their way to Baguio City to participate in a golf tournament. However, a U.S. Embassy official said the three failed to arrive at the Mines View Hotel in Baguio. It was reported that the three officials stopped at the Hacienda Luisita and played one round of golf.

Brig Gen Lorenzo Rafanan, RECOM [Regional Command] III commander, directed Col Rolando Roque, Tarlac provincial commander, to conduct an investigation.

#### GRENADE BLAST HURTS 5 IN NEGROS PC HEADQUARTERS

HK131607 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 13 Dec 85 p 6

[Excerpt] Bacolod City -- A constabulary detachment commander, his five-month pregnant wife and three others were wounded when unidentified persons threw a grenade into the detachment headquarters in barangay Dulao, Bago City, 21 kilometers south of Bacolod, Tuesday.

The military identified the wounded as Lt. Narciso de la Cruz, detachment commander of the PC [Philippine Constabulary] 331st PC company, his wife Delia, Civilian Home Defense Force members Juji Buot and Ruben Mellejo and 12-year-old detainee Ramonito Dizon.



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